

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVIII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1904.

NO. 10

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING—WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Oct. 24.—Butter firm at 21½¢; no offered, and no sales. Last week 21¢; last year 21½¢. Out put of the week, 668,000 lbs.

John Thayer is having his house painted. Winter pants from \$1.50 and up at Chase Webb's.

Don't fail to hear Frank Vreeland on Nov. 4.

Plenty of boys knee pants and suits at Chase Webb's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cribb spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Waukegan.

Underwear all kinds and sizes for men and boys. Chase Webb.

Henry Willett is building an addition to his house on Lake Street.

Corduroy and reversible duck coats. All sizes. Chase Webb.

Chase Webb was a Chicago passenger Wednesday morning.

Mrs. James Gerred of Ingleside, spent Thursday and Friday in Antioch.

Mrs. E. J. Aikin and children of Aurora are visiting Antioch friends this week.

Business Dept. Rochester Academy opens Nov. 23. Special instructor. Tuition \$9.00.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Morley are in attendance at the horse show in Chicago this week.

See my line of samples for tailor made clothing. Fit and workmanship guaranteed. Chase Webb.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 61f

J. C. James, Jr., has been confined to the house for the past two weeks with an attack of rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. Herb Lewis of Milwaukee spent the fore part of the week with Antioch relatives and friends.

The next number on the entertainment course will be a lecture given by Frank C. Vreeland on Friday evening, Nov. 4.

Services will be held as usual at the M. E. church next Sunday. The pastor will preach both morning and evening.

Congressman Foss and the Lake County candidates will speak at the big republican rally to be held at Waukegan, Friday evening, Oct. 23.

At the reception given in honor of Rev. and Mrs. Wm. C. Cleworth on Tuesday evening a large crowd was present and all enjoyed the evening very much.

Mrs. H. E. Reynolds of Forrester, Ill. and Miss Emma Eakle, of Charleston, West Virginia, sisters of Prof. Eakle, visited Prof. and Mrs. Eakle this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Haycock and daughter, Mrs. H. Loomis, and Mrs. P. M. Decker of Waukegan are visitors at the St. Louis exposition this week.

Horse racing on our main street is a dangerous thing, and we hope the city authorities will enforce the laws regarding it, as it is a menace to life and property.

At the marshmallow roast given by the "Jolly Five" club in the basement of the school house on Monday evening the net sum of \$3.52 cents was realized. Helen Johnson, Sec'y.

We hope that at the next meeting of the village board our village fathers will do something in regard to lighting our streets. The lights we now have are a disgrace to any civilized country.

The high sidewalk between the bridge and schoolhouse needs repairing. There are many large holes in it and the little ones are liable to catch their feet in them and sustain fractured limbs.

Next Wednesday afternoon Nov. 2, the Ladies Aid society of the M. E. church will hold its next regular meeting in the church basement. Supper served from five till seven. Jessie E. Higgins, Sec'y.

Rev. Cleworth has rented the H. D. Hughes residence on Victoria Street and will move his family there as soon as it is vacated by Mr. Hughes which will be about the first of November.

Charley and Harry Smith, who for the past two weeks have been quite sick with typhoid fever are reported as getting along nicely although it will be some time before they will be able to be out again.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Lindsay, on Monday, October 24, a baby girl. Mr. Lindsay is the "trouble man" for the Chicago Telephone company and lately moved from Elgin to this place and now occupies the Savage house on Main street.

Sweaters all sizes for men and boys. Chase Webb.

Eldora Horton and wife drove to Libertyville on Sunday last.

Boys iron clad hose just the thing for school wear at Chase Webb's.

Frank Haycock of Chicago was visiting home friends the fore part of the week.

Rochester Academy, Rochester, Wis., prepares for college, business or teaching.

Mr. C. A. Beewick and wife of Libertyville were over Sunday visitors with Antioch friends.

Frank Huber and M. J. Huber attended the Past Masters night meeting in Waukegan Monday evening.

F. K. Shottliff and E. C. Sabin drove to Kenosha to attend a meeting of the Elks Tuesday evening.

E. A. Dorrance and Jas. T. Edwards spent Monday and Tuesday at the former's cottage at Lake Marie.

For Rent—A house with one acre of land at \$8.00 a month. Inquire of W. F. Hancock. 9w2

On Saturday, Oct. 29, the Antioch High School and the Genoa Junction foot ball teams will play on Alex Hanlans grounds.

Farm for Rent—A farm of 80 acres, good buildings and plenty of water. One mile west of Russell station. Will rent for a term of years. Address L. J. Slocum Russell, Ill. 91f

There will be a Halloween party at the opera house on Friday evening, Oct. 28, given by the "leftovers." Music by Herle's orchestra. Tickets 75 cents a couple. Every one come and have a good time and make happy the lives of the "leftovers."

Last week we sent to all our subscribers who are in arrears, a statement asking them to remit what was due us. We hope no one will feel offended at receiving it as we are in need of this amount which may seem small to you but means many hundreds of dollars to us.

In response to an invitation from the Odd Fellow lodge of Genoa Junction, about fifteen Odd Fellows from here drove to that place on Monday afternoon and were present at the initiation in the evening. All report having had a very fine time.

Dr. Swartz who has resided here for the past two years has rented his house on Lake street to Mrs. Yawker, and expects to leave for Morris, Ill., the latter part of the week. Both Dr. and Mrs. Swartz have made many friends during their stay among us and we regret their departure very much.

Cards are out announcing the wedding of Miss Catherine Mary Henderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Henderson to Mr. John Orchard of Evanston. The bride will be attended by Miss Elsie Orchard as maid of honor and Miss Grace Orchard and Miss Edith Orchard as bridesmaids. The groom will be attended by Mr. Stewart LaFrange of Evanston. Mr. Elmer Brook and Mr. W. Wells Henderson will act as ushers. The ceremony will take place Saturday evening, October twenty-ninth at five o'clock at St. Johns Episcopal church at Burlington, Wisconsin. A reception at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. Edward Brooks, will follow.

Death of John R. Beebe.

Mr. John R. Beebe an old and well known citizen of this county passed away at Libertyville on Saturday, October 22, at which place he had been only about a week. He had no relatives living in this vicinity and for years he has made his home with the family of Wm. Allen Sr. at Grass Lake. He was a familiar figure on our streets having carried the mail from Antioch to Grass Lake for a number of years. He had many friends here who, when failing health and advanced age compelled the old gentleman to remain at home, missed him from his accustomed place. The funeral was held at Grass Lake on Sunday afternoon, Rev. W. C. Cleworth officiating. The remains were buried in the Grass Lake Cemetery.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to extend our thanks to the neighbors and friends for their many acts of sympathy in our late and bereavement, to the choir and to those that brought the beautiful flowers; also the kind friends at Waukegan.

Mrs. S. La Plant,
Mrs. J. Atwell,
Mrs. M. D. Olcott.

Encouragement for Industry.

A sign over a desk in one of London's business houses reads: "A good, hard day's work will put feathers in any old bed!"

Loss of British Seamen.

Of 10,000 British seamen, sixty-six are lost at sea every year.

JAVANESE WEED OF VALUE.

Its Fibers Make the Best Kind of Mattress Known.

Every year Amsterdam receives nearly 1,000 pounds weight of a curious and interesting vegetable known in Java and in the trade as kapok. It is a sort of yellow wadding which nature uses as a covering for the seeds of certain trees in the Malaccae. Its fibers being very nonresisting, it has been found impossible to spin or weave it, but it gives excellent results for bedding, making a mattress delightfully soft. If it is exposed to the sun before being used, it is exceedingly light and buoyant, in this respect greatly surpassing cork, as it will support in the water thirty-five times its own weight. The tree whence it is derived (Eriodendron) grows rapidly, and in the second year is twelve to fifteen feet high, but it does not fruit abundantly until the fourth year. Like the cotton plant it bestows two gifts on man, the special wadding mentioned, which lines the husk, and the oil extracted from the seeds, which is used especially in the Chinese markets. The threads of the soft fiber taken from the pods are light yellow, rather silky and only about an inch in length. They are made into an inch in length.

Railroads in Argentina.

Railroads in Argentina are making favorable progress. It is reported, under the direction of English capitalists.

Abyssinian Progress.

Nearly 800 miles of telephone wire have already been put up in Abyssinia, and a thousand miles more are being strung.

LIVE BUT SIXTY MINUTES.

One Class of Creatures That Has but Brief Existence.

Is it worth while to develop for years in the mud to emerge at last today in all the glory of wings and entomological finery, to dance a turn in the sunlight, wed, become parents of a multitudinous family, then die, all within an hour? "Hereabouts is the reign of the ephemera," says a writer. "As you cast your line into the water they dance around your head in countless swarms. While you have smoked a pipe and made a score or so of casts the fly has crawled from the mud, shorn itself of the robe which served as protection against the moisture; it has danced its love dance, its eggs in myriads are deposited in the water and the fly itself is dead. Some one will come along and collect millions of those eggs, and you will use them for fishing. The corpses of the flies will lie so thick upon the ground that the husbandman might use them for a fertilizer. The eggs which escape the venter of bait will turn to larvae, which at the end of three years' probation will themselves tread a measure in the air and die at the end of sixty minutes of true existence."

Gold Coins Lose Value in Transit.

It is said that \$1,000,000 in American gold may show a loss of \$100 from abrasion in being carried from New York to Paris.

Gum Made of Cassava Starch.

Cassava starch, more popularly known as tapioca, is the chief element of the gum on the back of all postage stamps.

To the Voters of Antioch Township

LET every voter appoint himself a committee of one to see that his neighbors come to the polls on Tuesday, November 8th, and vote.

Do not think, because this has been a quiet campaign, that the Republican party has a "cinch" on the election, and stay away from the polls, if you do you may wake up on Wednesday after election to find that the Democrats have elected their presidential ticket. They are conducting a very quiet but thorough campaign, and what is more, they seem to have plenty of money to do it with.

November 1st is the last day to register. Come to town and see if your name is on the register, and whether some of your neighbors have not been neglected.

Magnate Is Wiping Out Town.

A request from William Rockefeller to the United States postoffice authorities has outweighed the petition of sixty families and caused the removal of the postoffice from Brandon to the heart of his 52,000-acre Bay pone estate. The last stroke in the Standard Oil millionaire's war to exterminate the town of Brandon, which already has been reduced from 1,250 persons to sixty families, has aroused indignation and become a political issue in Franklin County.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats.....	40 250
Corn—70 lbs. ear.....	40 250
Hay.....	\$7 00 @ \$12 00
MILL FEED.	
Barley.....	20 00
Middlings.....	20 00 @ 22 00
Gluten.....	21 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.....	1 25
Chicken Feed Wheat.....	1 50
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight.....	\$ 6 00
Hogs—Dressed.....	6 75
POULTRY.	
Turkeys.....	10c
Ducks.....	8 1/2
Geese.....	8c
Chickens—Live weight.....	8c

Tricyclist of Eighty-Two.

Dr. Harris, who is 82 years old, has undertaken to ride a tricycle from London to Edinburgh and back, refraining from meat, tobacco and spirituous liquors during the journey.

Keeps Eggs Fresh.

Silicate of soda keeps eggs fresh for many months.

Rumors of Changes.

A rumor has it that the Great Western already has passed into Harriman control, and neither President Stickney nor men closely allied with the Harriman interests would deny that the sale of the Great Western had been consummated. Likewise, it is stated, the Wisconsin Central probably will go to the Northwestern or St. Paul, and both the Northwestern and the St. Paul will have access to the coast through the Northern Pacific.

Cash for Cream.

We lead; others follow. Our latest lead is to pay cash for all cream shipped to us. We do not ask our shippers to furnish the capital for us to do business on. We want your shipments every day, and will pay every day, or just the moment your shipment can be weighed and tested after arrival here. Some Creameries pay once a month, others never at all.

We pay cash on arrival. Try our way of doing it.

THE ELGIN BUTTER CO.

What Is the Answer?

Maybe love is blind, as the old saw says, but it has been generally observed that the pretty girl, as a rule is the one that gets married first.

Man Cheaper Than Horse. In the farming districts of Russia it costs 40 cents to hire a horse for one day and 35 cents to hire a man.

OIL TRUST FILLS PARKER COFFERS

Lawson Points to Source of Democratic Funds

SAYS ROOSEVELT DECLINED TO BEND KNEE TO ROCKEFELLER

Boston Financiers Bares War on Roosevelt. Deals Cited Whereby Standard Oil Co. Is Backing the Democratic Party

Who is financing the Democratic national campaign? Whence come the hundreds of thousands of dollars which the national committee is spending now and which it is proposed to spend, in "getting votes" during the last week of the campaign?

It is estimated by reliable authorities that over half a million dollars was spent before the St. Louis convention, and that double that has been spent since. Where does it come from?

An explanation is made in an article published in Everybody's Magazine, which is sensational in the boldness of its charges. It author, the wealthy Mr. Lawson of Boston, who has been waging war on his former business associates of the Standard Oil trust, accuses the "Standard Oil Crowd" of being the financiers who have furnished the campaign fund for Judge Parker.

He names H. H. Rogers and gives circumstantial report of conversations with Rogers and of what the plan of the Rockefeller interests has been since Roosevelt first was "put on their black boots."

If not true, the article must be criminally libelous; if true, it is the most important event of the present campaign.

The extracts will be read with interest, if only for their vigorous style, and as a side-light on what may have brought about the present remarkable political conditions.

"But after admitting that Theodore Roosevelt is made up of one part big stick, two parts practical politics, three parts mirror, and four parts Theodore Roosevelt, you and I and all men must allow that all these parts are enveloped in a cloak of absolute fearlessness, and that the whole is saturated with an old-fashioned Yankee honesty, which means we are all absolutely assured of the impossibility of any gang of highwaymen or disguised confidence men using him for a stalking horse to rob the people. If Theodore Roosevelt is elected, he will, I have no doubt, before the 4th day of March, 1909, involve us in many a 'sneaky jamboree,' but I feel absolutely certain that nothing Theodore Roosevelt will do while president of the United States will ever make any country-loving American ashamed he is an American.

"Now, what will happen if Judge Parker is elected?"

"In answer I will not guess—I will state facts, things I know to be facts.

"Theodore Roosevelt, while president of the United States, refused to allow 'Standard Oil' to run him, and 'Standard Oil' got hotter and hotter; but, not daring to rage openly, how they did spit fire 'on the quiet!' If I have listened once, I have twenty times while Mr. Rogers raved at 'that'—well, I won't use his exact language, it wouldn't be respectful to our president. At last, as in all such cases, there came an absolutely-not-to-be-borne trampling on 'Standard Oil' dignity, and Theodore Roosevelt was on the 'system's' blacklist until eternity. Mr. Rogers called me to New York in connection with some other business. I found him in a terrible excited mood. 'What do you think that fellow Roosevelt has done now? Young John Rockefeller telegraphed him to give an audience to Archibald on the trust matter. Roosevelt saw he had us, and played some of his dirty politics. He sent for the manager of the Western Associated Press and had him agree to publish the telegram in the west, keeping it out of the east, and to publish it as having been sent by Mr. Rockefeller instead of that unthinking boy, and, or course, you have seen it in the papers; it's everywhere how he kicked 'Standard Oil' out of the white house. That is his last insult to us, and we will defeat him at any cost.'

"From that time on Mr. Rogers' able brain was working day and night, first to get John Hay to run against Roosevelt, next Root, then Uncle Mark Hanna; but owing to one of those complicated entanglements that old Dame Fate now and then reels out of her crocheted-basket to the bewilderment of slick mortals, his efforts went for naught, and he was compelled to

fall back on a more dangerous and expensive plan. He laid out on his campaign table the 'most available' (what worlds of eel-skin, political piety those two words cover) democrats, and it didn't take him long to make his selection of a man who would, if president of the United States, allow those who put him there to 'run the shop.' When his selection was made he called in his faithful hired man, Senator 'Pat' McCarran, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and gave his orders, the same kind of orders as he gives for the purchase of an oil well, or the knocking in the head of a business rival, or the setting up of an Amalgamated knock-down-and-drag-out—'Go here!' 'Go there!' 'Buy this!' 'Sell that!' 'Billy Sheehan to captain that company, and Dave Hill to dig that mine!' In short order the venture was all covered to its finality, and there has never been a slip of a cog or the unearring of a wheel that was not foreseen and provided for. To try to balk a part of his game I posted Bryan in advance of the St. Louis convention, and we all know how he upset their plans in the committee, but we also know it took but the pressure of one button at 26 Broadway and the gold telegram episode to put things back into the smooth-running groove.

"We all know of the kick-up in New York city between McCarran and the Tammany leader, but the pressure of a thumb on another button at 26 Broadway, and the hated antagonists found it possible to live in the same world without flying at each other's throats.

"Everybody marvelled at the ease with which the various rivalries in democratic politics in New York state were subdued to make unanimous Judge Herrick's nomination for governor. I could give you, had I the space, a thousand and one of the marvels which this 'system' is performing in the present campaign, and which will have for their finish the sudden purchase of a few doubtful states a few days before election, and—the annihilation of Theodore Roosevelt and his ambitions, and—hell for the American people.

"I trust you will reconsider your decision to vote for Judge Parker, and that you will vote for Theodore Roosevelt, even though Judge Parker may be an angel and Theodore Roosevelt the champion of a hundred Addickses instead of one, for if you do not and the country is turned over to the system and its votaries at the coming election, you and I and all other country-loving Americans shall bury our faces in the ashes of repentance many and many a time before we have another opportunity to cast our ballot for another president of the United States."

Finda Prehistoric Remains.

A Swiss scientist has made a discovery of prehistoric remains in the Jura mountains which is so important that extensive excavations are being made.

Church Members in America.

According to Dr. Walter Laidlaw, an authority, there are 30,000,000 church members in this country, of whom more than 10,000,000 are Roman Catholics.

Slam's Danish Navy.

Japan is not the only Asiatic power which has devoted itself seriously to the building up of a navy. Most people have never even heard of the navy of Slam, but it comprises sixty-two vessels and a personnel of 12,000 men and 20,000 marine infantry.

Life of a Bicycle.

The life of a bicycle, if regularly used, is four years.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

CIRCLING THE GLOBE

A telegram from Bialystok, government of Grodno, Russian Poland, states that a workman, aged 20 years, threw a bomb into the office of the prefect of police and was himself the only man killed. A terrible explosion followed, almost wrecking the building.

One thousand men marched upon the City Council of Toledo, Ohio to protest against the passage of an ordinance granting a renewal of the franchise of the Toledo Railway and Light Company for twenty-five years upon a basis of six tickets for 25 cents and universal transfers. The ordinance is now pending.

The first conviction under the new Massachusetts anti-trust law was obtained Monday in the Superior Court in Plymouth. Abe Strauss, one of three drummers for the tobacco trust, who offered dealers an extra discount of 8 per cent if they would handle only trust goods, was found guilty and fined \$50. He appealed.

The powder house of Abbott & Son in the suburbs of Marshalltown, Iowa, containing tons of powder and dynamite, was blown up Monday, shaking the entire city and blowing out windows and doors for blocks. It is believed to have been caused by two tramps seen about the place, of whom no trace can now be found. There were no known fatalities.

Henry J. Callahan, bailiff of the federal court of Butte, Mont., was killed after a desperate duel with a man believed to be Miles Fuller, who is under arrest. Fuller is alleged to have made the threat that "Callahan would be in his coffin before next Christmas eve." Many years ago Callahan caught Fuller robbing placer gold boxes and thrashed him.

Surrounded by all the secrecy and mystery they can throw about the case, the best detective talent of the police department, as well as private agencies, are exerting every effort to discover the principals in a daring attempt to blackmail R. M. Haan, proprietor of the Hotel St. Regis in New York. Three letters, in each of which was a demand for \$5,000 under penalty of death or injury to himself and family for refusing, having failed, a light charge of some explosive was set off outside the door of Mr. Haan's apartment, on the fourteenth floor of the hotel, in the hope, it is believed, of frightening him into paying the money. The present police theory points to the attempt as the work of some employee or employees of the hotel.

BREVITIES.

New York district attorney's representatives seized \$100,000 worth of lottery tickets and arrested seven men.

William J. Bryan has set a new record in a day's trip across Ohio and covering 430 miles of travel.

A man supposed to be Henry Klein of Alton, Iowa, committed suicide under a New York elevated train, despite the efforts of two men to restrain him.

Reuben A. Hitchcock, treasurer of J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co., died of apoplexy while playing golf on the Calumet Country Club's links at Burnside, Ill.

The oleomargarine law is upheld by the United States Supreme Court, which decided in the case of August Clift of Chicago that all coloring is forbidden.

The Lewis and Clark exposition grounds at Portland, Ore., will be kept open on Sunday afternoons, but the buildings, with one exception, are to remain closed.

Three men were killed and two severely hurt in a head-on collision between a passenger and freight train on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad near Natchez, Miss.

The armored cruiser Colorado broke all speed records for ships of her class in the American navy by averaging 22.26 knots an hour over a course of eighty-eight miles during her trial trip.

A second large fire in twelve hours broke out in Brown's block at Troy, Ohio. The loss will be \$200,000. The loss at the fire of the previous noon was \$75,000. The place will suffer severely.

Following the death of Irving Schultz, 14 years old, in St. Louis, from the effects of a blow struck during a fist fight between the two boys, Joseph Stein, 13 years old, was arrested on a charge of murder.

Lady Dilke, wife of Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, former cabinet minister under Gladstone, died suddenly at her residence in Woking, England. She died as the result of the rupture of a blood vessel.

Dr. M. F. Werman was committed to an insane asylum after driving through the streets of St. Joseph, Mo., scattering handfuls of gold and silver to passers-by. He threw away \$2,000. Drugs are blamed.

Mrs. E. P. Gavit, wife of the secretary of the Municipal Gas Company of Albany, N. Y., lost a satchel containing \$25,000 worth of diamonds in the Grand Central depot in New York. The police are working on the case.

Great Britain has sent an urgent note to Russia regarding the attack of the Baltic fleet on the North Sea fishing boats, and the people demand a full apology, the cashing of the guilty Russian naval officers and indemnity.

Herman Froelich, a New York butcher, was convicted of perjury and was sentenced to serve ten years in State prison. This is the last of the numerous cases of straw bondsmen which have been prosecuted during the past year.

Edward M. Steger, the millionaire Texas banker, is interested in the promotion of a north and south "border to border" railroad and it is reported that during a recent stay abroad he has organized a company which will construct a road from Duluth to Galveston.

Charles Brown, 40 years of age, is dead at the county morgue in Minneapolis, and Mrs. Pauline Welle, aged 38 years, is in the city hospital, probably fatally wounded. She was shot by Brown because she refused to marry him. Brown then shot himself, dying almost immediately.

BADRUSSBLUNDER

Czar's Baltic Fleet Sinks British Fishing Vessels.

ENGLAND IN A RAGE.

Britons Demand Quick Apology and Ample Reparation or War.

Unarmed Boats Bombed at Midnight Without Warning by Baltic Squadron—War Craft Steam Away After Attack, Making No Attempt to Learn Damage Done—Russian Crews Believed to Have Mistaken Trawlers for Japanese Destroyers, Which Had Been Reported Lying in Wait.

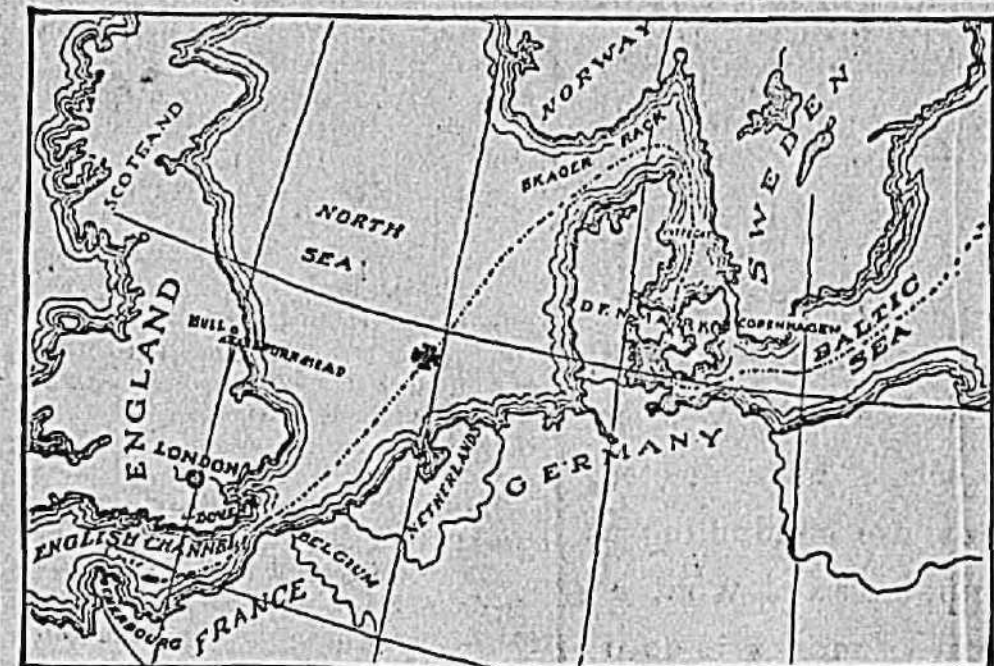
The fishing fleet from Hull, England, was attacked by the Russian Baltic squadron in the North Sea shortly after midnight Friday night. Two fishing boats were sunk by shells and two others were badly damaged, but remained afloat. Two fishermen are known to have been killed, and it is believed that the entire crew of another, the Wren, perished when their craft went down, as both boat and crew are missing.

The vessel known to have been sunk is the steam trawler Crane. Captain Smith and Mate Leggett of this craft were beheaded by a shot, and it is said that every member of the crew was wounded. Eighteen wounded men are in Hull under treatment.

Hulls Riddled by Shots. The news was brought to Hull by the steam trawlers Moulmein and Mino, which arrived at Hull Sunday, seriously damaged by shots, the latter having sixteen holes in her hull.

The news created an intense sensation and indignation in Hull. The Moulmein arrived with her flag at half-mast. Her skipper states that the trawlers were fishing about 220 miles east by north of Spurn Head at 1 o'clock Saturday morning, the weather being hazy, when the outlines of several vessels, apparently war ships sailing in a line, were dimly seen.

While the crew were watching the war ships searchlights were flashed upon them, in the glare of which the Moulmein's crew observed what they took to be torpedo boats approaching, apparently with the intention of board-



WHERE RUSSIANS FIRED ON BRITISH VESSELS.

ing the Moulmein. They steamed away however, and soon the fishermen were horrified to find they were being fired upon.

First one and then another trawler was struck by flying shot. What seemed to be a round shot went through the Moulmein's galley. The Mino, lying near by, also was struck with many shots, but fortunately the damage was above her water line and none of her crew was struck.

Warships Sailed Away. The bombardment lasted about twenty minutes. When it had ceased the fleet sailed southward, and some of the trawlers sent up rockets. The Moulmein steered in the direction of the rockets. Soon cries were heard, and the Crane was found sinking with another trawler taking off some of her crew. Those seriously injured were removed to a mission ship and the bodies of Smith and Leggett were placed aboard the Moulmein. The other men with minor injuries were put aboard the trawler Sea Gull.

British wrath has been aroused to the bursting point and talk of war with Russia is on the tongues of crowds that have thronged Downing street since the news came. The Czar's Baltic fleet has fired on the British flag. It has shed British blood. Its victims were steam trawlers and their crews, all defenseless and engaged in the peaceful occupation of fishing in the North Sea.

A survivor of the Crane who has reached Hull is J. A. Smith, son of the dead skipper. Young Smith was asleep in his bunk when the firing aroused him. Just as he was getting up a shot struck the starboard and penetrated to the fore-cabin, smashing a lamp near which he was standing. He rushed on deck, where the searchlights revealed the horrible sight of his father and Leggett, lying headless, and the deck strewn with the injured. It was soon found that the vessel was sinking.

LIFE TERM FOR THUGS

Chicago Re-enacts an Old Law Applying to "Hold-Up" Men.

Imprisonment for life is the new remedy for the "hold-up" men in Chicago. Within a week no fewer than nine convicted robbers have received life sentences in the Cook County Criminal Court.

That the nefarious business of the hold-up man and the man guilty of murderous assault with a revolver or other deadly weapon has received a severe blow in the "new departure," whereby life sentences are inflicted, is freely predicted in police circles and among the attaches of the State's Attorney's office. Lawyers also are of the opinion that the life sentence will have a wholesome effect upon the footpad and cause him to stop and think before he ventures to risk passing the remainder of his life behind prison bars as the penalty for assaults or robberies in which deadly weapons are used as the means of holding up the citizen whose money or other valuables are sought or obtained with the aid of armed force or violence.

It is the recrudescence or resuscitation of an ancient and forgotten law, that has brought this new weapon within reach of the courts for the punishment of hold-up men. Under the Illinois statutes ordinary burglary is punishable with imprisonment for from five to twenty years; and ordinary robbery with imprisonment for from one to fourteen years. But it has always been the real law, under the statute now resuscitated, that the robber or burglar who commits an assault in connection with his crime, or has deadly weapons on his person at the time, could have been punished with imprisonment for his natural life. He was not so punished in recent years and it is the revival of this legal proviso, which had been suffered to become obsolete, that the authorities and citizens in general are at last finding what appears to be an efficient remedy for deterring the further development of the local hold-up "industry," if, indeed, it does not effectually solve this most perplexing problem of the Chicago police in these latter days.

When the constant menace to society and the public safety that obviously results from the presence of an armed horde of thugs is considered the extreme penalty of life imprisonment does not seem too harsh. It will always be in the power of the board of pardons to release men for whose reform there is hope. The other convicts, those whose deeds of blood and terror show that release would mean only a renewal of crime, can be safely kept out of temptation under this new enforcement of an old law, so long as life remains to them.

NO CHANCE FOR THE SCULLYS.

Cotton Growers Will No Longer Sell to Market Manipulators.

Never in the history of cotton growing in the South has a market presented such a perplexing problem as that of today. Veteran speculators and the most eminent crop experts candidly admit that they have encountered a veritable Chinese puzzle, and will not attempt to predict the end. A new and decidedly novel element has entered the market. For the first time on record the control

of this gigantic crop, the value of which this year will be between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000, has resolved itself into a fight between the spinner and the actual producer, and the world of finance will watch with keenest interest and anxiety during the next few weeks to see the outcome of the struggle.

Heretofore the producer has had little or nothing to do with the fixing of the price of cotton. The struggle has been between the spinners of Manchester and Fall River on one side and market manipulators on the other. But this year the manipulators have not secured possession of the crop. The farmer himself has become the manipulator, and positively refuses to sell unless he can get his own price for it.

In other words, the farmer declines to sell his cotton unless he can get 10 cents per pound or better. This is what he thinks it is worth, and he does not intend to take less. The movement is general throughout the South. From every State in the cotton belt within the past few days have come reports that farmers who hauled their cotton to town and could not get 10 cents per pound promptly hauled it home again, or else stored it in warehouses to await an advance in the market.

And, for the first time in history, the farmer can afford to do this. He is prosperous. He doesn't need money. Several good crop years have made him independent. For the first time since the war the cotton planter is free from debt and has money in the bank. His obligations are no longer pressing.

The total crop will be in the neighborhood of 10,500,000 bales.

Gen. Kuropatkin had a narrow escape from being killed with his whole staff by a Japanese attack on his headquarters. He was obliged to flee suddenly.

The Baltic fleet was inspected by the Emperor at Boral, and will sail in a few days for the Pacific.

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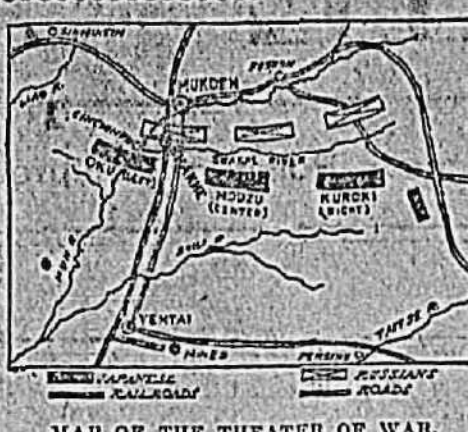
PROGRESS OF THE WAR

The battle of Shakh River, as Marshal Oyama officially names it, wore itself out on Oct. 20. The hard fighting began on Oct. 9 with an attack on Kuroki, commanding the Japanese right. The battle lasted eleven days. The Russians, by their own reports, lost 12,000 killed and 55,000 wounded. The Japs casualties are not known.

Strategically, according to the Chicago Tribune's view, the battle was an unqualified triumph for the Japs. Kuropatkin started south from Mukden on Oct. 4 with the avowed purpose of rolling back the Japanese and relieving Port Arthur. His exact words were: "Now the moment has come to meet the enemy has come, and the time has arrived for us to compel the Japanese to do our will, for the forces of the Manchurian army are strong enough for a forward movement."

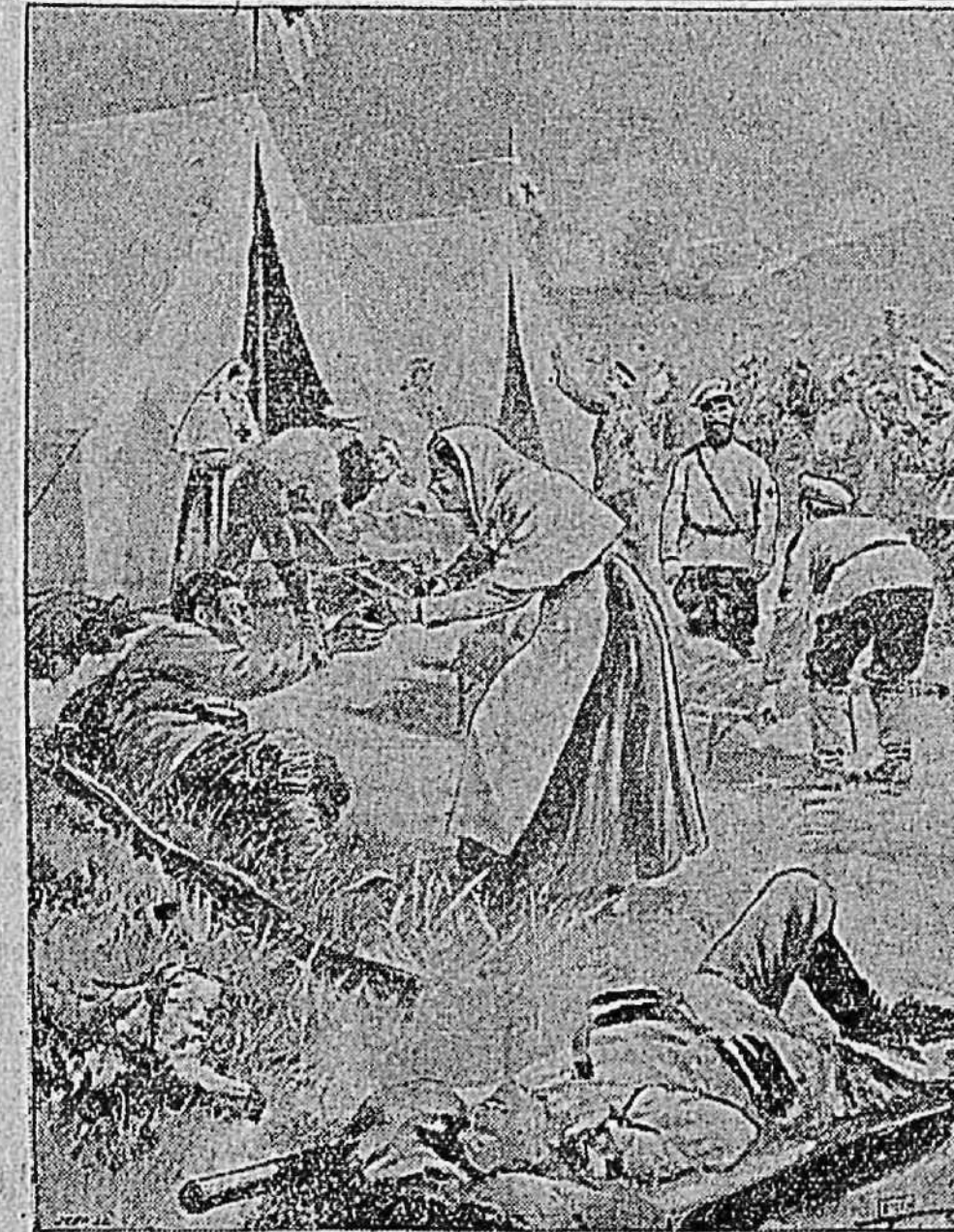
The outcome of the Russian attempt was that they failed to gain a root of ground toward Port Arthur. Indeed, the Jap lines are fifteen miles farther northward than were on the day of Kuropatkin's proclamation. Kuropatkin's purpose—to relieve Port Arthur—was utterly defeated. Oyama's purpose—to prevent the relief of Port Arthur—was entirely successful. Strategically, therefore, the victory indubitably rests with the Nipponese.

Tactically the result was not so decisive. On Oct. 9 and 10 Kuroki gave ground after a slight resistance. On the 11th the battle raged six miles north of Yentai and hung in the bal-



MAP OF THE THEATER OF WAR.

Oku bent his army into the shape of a hook and tried to insert the tip of the hook across the railroad behind the Russians. Maj. Gen. Yamada's mixed brigade was the tip of this hook. At first he tore up things on the other side, but the tip was not strong enough, and a sudden Russian blow separated it from the flank. The net result, fourteen Jap guns captured, 1,500 men put out of action, and the remaining 4,000 fighting their way back to the main body. This exploit occurred on the evening of Oct. 10. Simultaneously the Russians made their gallant attack on Lone Tree hill, a precipitous and tactically valuable eminence on the Shakh River. The Japanese thereafter failed in several efforts to retake Lone Tree hill. From the evening of the 10th to the end of the fight the current set against the Japs; they gained no further positive



SCENE IN A RUSSIAN HOSPITAL CAMP.

ance. Hard fighting continued on the 12th. On the 13th the operations distinctly favored the Japanese. Oyama reached his high water mark on the 14th, when the Japanese defense stormed across the Shakhie and the Russians seemed about to retreat to the Hun, several miles north.

Up to this point the Japs had captured a large number of guns, variously reported at from seventy to 112, and had lost none. Gen. Oku, in command of the Japanese left, was doing



GENERAL GRIPPENBERG.

advantages, though on the night of the 17th they successfully repulsed a general Russian assault on the whole Japanese line.

Tactically, therefore, the advantage lies with the Japanese, though not overwhelmingly. They captured a considerably larger number of guns than they lost and at the end of the fighting they occupied the battlefield from which they pushed their enemy.

Why is it that the Japanese, neither in the battle of the Shakhie River nor in that of Liachang, did not achieve a more complete victory? There was a point in each of those fights when the Russians were in a bad way, when it looked as if the Japs could involve them in disaster by one more lift. Why was the one more lift not forthcoming?

Probably because the Japs did not have one more lift left in them. They had thrown their reserves into the battle line already. They had no more fresh weight to throw into the scale.

It may be, the Chicago Record-Herald says, that the heavy rain, flooding the rivers, has been the main factor which has occasioned the temporary lull in the fighting. Again, the exhaustion of the men and the need of bringing up fresh supplies of ammunition may have had more to do with it.

Port Arthur is steadily weakening. The investing lines are constantly growing tighter. The garrison persists in desperate sorties, which are invariably repulsed with slaughter. It is said that the defenders now number less than 5,000. That is below the danger line. Such a slender garrison could, with difficulty, man the long perimeter of the Russian defenses. A few more sorties, a few more bloody repulses, and the place must fall of its own weight—because its defenders have been killed off.

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COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

Dun's weekly review of Chicago trade says: Business conditions exhibit continued gathering of strength, the period of resumption now being clearly distinct in the industrial branches. The main factors encourage confidence in the outlook. The financial situation shows ease and mercantile defaults are small.

Weather conditions have been a stimulant to the consumption of seasonal commodities, resulting in increased retail merchandising. Buying of staple goods for the interior maintained gratifying volume, numerous supplementary orders being a feature. Transactions showed well throughout the leading jobbing divisions, especially in dry goods, men's furnishings, women's apparel, millinery and footwear. Local dealers purchased more freely. This trade for some time past has been backward, but now presents renewed activity and a better disposition to increase stocks.

Manufacturing has steadily gained, and much less idle machinery and larger working forces are seen as contrasted with a month ago. New building enterprises are in further evidence, assuring a busy future and the use of enormous quantities of material.

Bank clearings, \$187,103,167, are 9 per cent over those of a year ago. Choice commercial paper was in fair supply and money rates firm, 5 per cent prevailing for new business. Failures reported in the Chicago district number 21, against 27 last week and 28 a year ago.

Bradstreet's weekly report has this to say of trade in general: Despite irregularities, due to warm weather conditions or to reductions in crop movement, trade, as a whole, maintains a satisfactory volume. Nothing of a boom character is to be noted, but many lines show gains over the corresponding period of 1903, confirmation of this being found in best on record September railway earnings and clearings enlarged over last October's weekly totals.

Our foreign trade returns are irregular, in that, while showing record cotton shipments for the season, our wheat export trade has practically disappeared, our export flour trade has shrunk greatly and corn shipments are likewise very small. Provisions experts show a shrinkage, but cattle, oil, copper, iron and steel and general manufactured exports show gains. Exports of leading agricultural products, despite the record shipments of cotton, are the smallest for any nine months reported since 1897.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Oct. 13 number 196, against 193 last week, 203 in the like week in 1903, 208 in 1902, 108 in 1901, and 223 in 1900.

In Canada failures for the week number 18, as against 19 last week and 17 in this week a year ago.

Condition of the Crops. The government crop report made public during the week was more favorable than generally expected, and shows a splendid agricultural basis for prosperity. The statistics indicate the wheat crop to be 550,000,000 bushels, and the corn crop 2,400,000,000 bushels. Cotton is estimated at between 11 and 12 million bales. Altogether the crops of the country are in excess of other years, in spite of the decrease in the yield of wheat. Unofficial estimates are made placing the total value of the agricultural products fully \$200,000,000 in excess of any recent year.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.15; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.50 to \$5.45; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.75 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.17 to \$1.18; corn, No. 2, 51c to 53c; oats, standard, 27c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 75c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$12.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 18c; potatoes, 28c to 40c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.18; corn, No. 2 white, 53c to 55c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 31c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.45; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.19; corn, No. 2, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.85; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.21 to \$1.23; corn, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 57c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 86c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.15; corn, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 58c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 81c; clover seed, prime, \$7.47.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.15; lambs, fair to choice, \$4.50 to \$6.10.

New York—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.40; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.20 to \$1.22; corn, No. 2, 50c to 58c; oats, No. 2 white, 80c to 87c; butter, creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, western, 17c to 22c.

SAVE THE AMENDMENT

Chicago's New Charter Measure
Should Not Fail.

GOOD STATE POLICY.

As a Matter of Legislative Economy All
Parties Recommend It.

With a New Charter Under Which Chicago Can Manage Her Local Affairs, the Work of the Legislature Would Be Materially Reduced and Its Sessions Shortened—Would Result in a Great Saving to the State.

Following are the expressions of a number of leading men of the State, all outside of Chicago, upon the advisability of voting for the constitutional amendment Nov. 3:

W. H. Stead, Ottawa, Republican candidate for Attorney General—"I favor the amendment, and wherever I have spoken have urged the voters to support it without regard to politics. That a city of nearly 2,000,000 people has outgrown the provisions of a statute under which villages and cities are organized is too plain for discussion. Chicago's present government is unwieldy, expensive and a hindrance to growth, and whatever affects Chicago's prosperity concerns the entire State. Chicago ought to have a charter under which she can manage her own affairs. With such a charter the work of the Legislature of Illinois will be materially reduced and sessions can be shortened. Nobody ought to complain on this account."

James D. Putnam, Senator Peoria District—"I am heartily in favor of the adoption of the amendment. In public speeches throughout the country I have taken up the matter, and find no opposition from either Republicans or Democrats. So far as Peoria county is concerned there is no prejudice on the part of the people as to the adoption of the amendment. Those who are familiar with the situation and know the desire of the people of Chicago will cast their votes for the amendment, believing that its adoption will not interfere with the rights of the State outside of Cook county."

W. F. Bundy, Representative Forty-second District, Centralia—"The charter amendment ought to be adopted. A great deal of time of the General Assembly under the present conditions is necessarily taken up with the consideration of matters of legislation of an entirely local nature to the city of Chicago, in which we of the State outside have no particular interest. About the heads of the people of Chicago the members from the county have little knowledge. The result is that bad laws are liable to be enacted or good ones defeated because of the want of knowledge or lack of interest of the members outside of Chicago. The special powers granted the city of Chicago by the proposed amendment concern matters that in no way affect us outside and do not take away from us a single privilege we now possess, nor can the amendment injure us in any possible manner. On the other hand, it will help the people of Chicago, and what helps them and does not injure the rest of the State indirectly helps the rest of the State."

James W. Templeton, Senator Thirty-seventh District, Princeton—"There are many reasons why the proposed amendment should be adopted and not one valid reason why it should not be. The shackles which bind a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants to the same code which governs a city of 2,000 people should be broken. I believe the people throughout the State favor it, but the danger is that many of them do not realize that a majority of all the votes cast at the coming election is necessary to secure its adoption, and that a failure to vote 'Yes' on the amendment is a vote against it."

H. W. Cleland, Editor Illinois State Register, Springfield—"There can be no question in the mind of any person who will give the subject fair consideration that the city of Chicago should be provided with a new charter giving it ample authority to work out its destiny safely and satisfactorily to its people. The present general incorporation law, applicable alike to Springfield and Chicago, under which Chicago is compelled to operate its vast interests unduly handicapped, that city had to compel its citizens to resort to subterfuges that are humiliating if not illegal and immoral, and that, besides, are inadequate. It seems to me, after carefully reading the proposed constitutional amendment, that it should be adopted as a matter of justice to the people of Chicago and that city's vast and varied interests. The amendment to the constitution that provides for the amendment is adopted, and all the people of the State through their Senators and Representatives will have a choice in the construction of the charter provided for by the amendment. This is a sufficient guaranty that no rights or advantages will be lost to the people of the State through granting adequate relief to the great city of which the people are justly proud."

At H. Jones, State Food Commissioner, Robinson—"I think the proposition to give to Chicago a new charter is not only the proper thing to do, but is more justice. Chicago is now the second city in the Union, and under the constitution of 1870, which prohibits special legislation, its growth and development are impeded. Under a special charter, with ample privilege and proper restraints, Chicago will in time outstrip New York and London, not only in population and wealth, but in business and commerce as well."

Fred J. Kern, Mayor of Belleville—"There is not the least doubt in the world that the proposed amendment is a good and necessary thing. As Mayor of a city of 24,000 people I can readily see the necessity of giving Chicago the power of regulating its minor courts, if nothing else. The amendment should be passed in order that the State government may be relieved of the great mass of work that accrues from that great city, if for no other reason. A little investigation will show that the most of

the time of the Legislature, the Supreme Court and the Governor are now taken up with matters which affect Chicago alone, and which should be settled by the city. I shall do all in my power to impress on the voters the necessity of the passage of the amendment."

Judge Owen Thompson, Jacksonville—"The city of Chicago is sorely in need of a new charter. It should have such a charter through the only means possible, a constitutional amendment. Voters of all parties should mark their ballots for the amendment."

In addition letters have been written by J. B. Bangs, Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction; James W. Gordon, State's Attorney for Henderson County; D. R. Sheen of Peoria; H. D. Robinson of Galesburg and many others, all advising voters to mark their special ballots for the amendment.

CHICAGO'S HOLD-UP MEN.

Life Terms for Those Caught Are Sentencing Them to Cover.

"The best prescription for criminally sick Chicago," such, in substance, is the characterization of the life sentence for hold-up men as given by public officials and private observers. Nearly a dozen felons of this class within the last fortnight have been committed to the penitentiary for the rest of their lives, and the Chicago police already notice a falling off in the number of street robberies. "The effect of letting the hold-up man, prospective or otherwise, understand that he may go to the penitentiary for life if he commits this crime and is captured in Chicago cannot fail to be salutary," said Jailer Whitman. "I have made a superficial study of the men who have been convicted and sentenced lately, and I find that nearly all are young fellows who may be said to be graduates from the hoodlum school. Not long ago they were hoodlums, and now they are in jail here waiting to be taken to Joliet to serve a sentence for life imprisonment, unless the State Board of Pardons finds extenuating circumstances."

"These young criminals may not appreciate what this means just at present," continued the jailer, "but years from now they probably will look back ruefully upon the hour when they gave way to the impulse which led them to thuggery. If their companions out of jail will take the time to read the daily papers and to notice how many life sentences are being imposed they will hardly care to face similar possibilities."

Lester B. Lee, attorney for the Citizens' Anti-Crime Committee, said that in his opinion the life sentence would do more to rid the city of its thugs than would any other remedy. "There is only one side to this question," he said. "The hold-up man, young or old, shrinks from life imprisonment, where he might take a chance under other conditions. I think that crime in Chicago is really on the wane, and I am sure that the action of our judges of late in imposing the life sentence has been more influential in bringing it about than anything else."

PROCESSES OF PROPHECY.

Basin on Which Presidential Computations Are Made.

The way the political prophets usually begin their figuring is to set aside 161 votes, the solid South, and give them to the Democrats. That takes in the eleven strictly Southern States and Kentucky and Missouri. So that leaves eighty-eight votes for the Democrats to get in order to barely carry the election. Next set aside the admitted Republican States, which are classed as follows: California, 10; Illinois, 27; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 10; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 11; Nebraska, 8; New Hampshire, 4; North Dakota, 4; Ohio, 20; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 34; Rhode Island, 4; South Dakota, 4; Vermont, 4; Washington, 5; Wisconsin, 13; Wyoming, 3. Total, 217.

There are left these States from which the two parties are to endeavor to secure their quota: Colorado, 5; Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Idaho, 3; Indiana, 15; Maryland, 8; Montana, 3; Nevada, 3; New Jersey, 12; New York, 30; Utah, 3; West Virginia, 7. Total, 108. There are 88 votes to be obtained to put the Democrats ahead and 22 to put the Republicans in, assuming that the division up to this time is borne out by the results. But it is believed to be a fair division, based on existing conditions and the state of the vote in the last election. It is readily seen that the Democrats must have New York. There are 108 votes to run to. If Parker carries New York the Democrats still would have to get 40 and would have the 60 votes of Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Utah and West Virginia to draw upon. If the Republicans carried, of the doubtful list, only New Jersey, Connecticut and Delaware, they would have just enough to win. Or they could lose these States and win by carrying Indiana and West Virginia, or Indiana and three of the four three-vote Western States: Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah.

Now is the time for studying the combinations.

CHICAGO SOCIETY FRIGHTENED

Prevalence of Bright's Disease Gives the Merry Set a Scare.

Chicago clubmen and society women in general have been badly frightened by an official bulletin issued by the board of health and endorsed by a number of leading physicians. The bulletin states that 6 per cent of the people of Chicago are suffering from Bright's disease and that, as the everyday people are comparatively free from it, the proportion of those in high society who are afflicted is astonishingly large. A step must be put to the rapid pace of the disease will increase far faster than it has done—Which even at present is at an alarming rate. The bulletin has given society such a scare that it is now busy holding its pulse or calling up family physicians for hasty consultation. The man who has been gaining flesh steadily is certain he has the disease, as is the one who is fast losing weight, while women who are heavy-eyed and complain of headache after late hours and wine dinners are alarmed for themselves. Physicians say a halt positively must be called on the continuous round of rich dinners and drinking, or this ailment—incurable at certain stages—will get beyond all control. Figures obtained show that 700 men are affected as much as men.

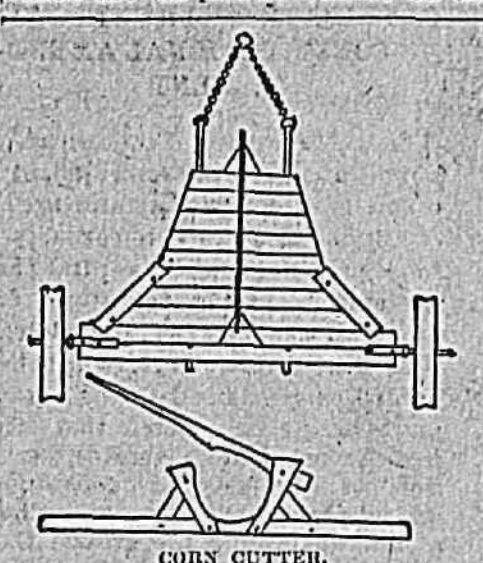
Every man is a promoter of his own interests.



FARM AND GARDEN.

Two-Row Corn Cutter.

A subscriber of Iowa Homestead sends that journal a sketch of a convenient two-row corn cutter. He says: "I think it pulls easier than a sled cutter. I used this home-made corn cutter one season and it works to perfection. I use a 4x4 for an axle, and bolt a 2x4 to this axle two and one-half to three feet apart, and let it run out twelve inches on the rear side. Round this over for a platform. For runners at the front end I took runners from an old Keystone planter and fastened them from the bottom so as to have them run about six or seven inches from the rows of corn. For knives, I took two blades off an old stalk cutter. The platform may be either nailed or bolted down. The wheels are old planter wheels. On the



CORN CUTTER.

table I have a buck fastened to the platform so one can sit or lean upon it when tired. Below this I had a rail large enough to hold a ball of binder twine. As soon as I have an armful of corn it is compressed with the device shown and tied ready for putting in the shock."

Knowledge Increases Crops.

During the past twenty-five years the increase in the yield of grain crops in Denmark per acre has been over 11 per cent for barley, 17 per cent for oats, 25 per cent for wheat. Potatoes have increased 50 per cent in yield per acre. Danish authorities credit the increase largely to government instructions and teaching in the best methods of agriculture. The Hungarian government also is coming to the front in its encouragement of agriculture. The state institutions include a great academy for the higher branches of agriculture, four farm colleges, twenty-one village farm schools, and winter schools for farmers, a great agricultural museum and eighty model farms. Twenty-five state orchards have been established, and during the past three years 378,000 grafted stocks and over two million seedlings have been distributed. Hungarian agriculture has grown at a surprising rate, the export of poultry and eggs having increased 80 per cent in five years, and dairy products having gained at an even larger rate.

Make the Cows Comfortable.

Most farmers think they know how to care for their cows without the advice of anyone, and the majority of them do give them food and shelter, but there are many more little comforts which cost but a trifle, but which go far toward increasing the value of the milk production. Sunshine, what little there is in winter, is as welcome to animals as to the human family, and the man who will contrive to give his cows all the sunshine possible will have better-natured cows and more milk. Then see to it that all cracks and crevices through which drafts of air can come are closed. It is not meant that ventilation be dispensed with by any means, but simply that drafts be shut out. Make the beds heavy with straw and keep the stalls clean; then with a well-ventilated and sunny stable and something to chew on between regular meals, the cow will be happy and comfortable, and will surely repay you by a fuller milk pail.

Feeding Condiments.

If there is any value in feeding red pepper to fowls it is mainly in furnishing a seasoning to the food which might otherwise be flat, and in this way stimulating the appetite. Chopped onions will have the same effect and are certainly better for the fowls than too much pepper. The red pepper, in moderate quantities, is good for the moulting hens, acting as a stimulant and strengthening their rather depleted vitality, but the pepper should not be made a regular part of the ration. It is not only unnecessary when the ration consists of good grains in variety, but is actually harmful if much of it is fed.

Don't Protect Plants Early.

If one has a lot of shrubs and plants that are hardy, no protection for winter should be given until the ground freezes, else there is danger of the twigs making more growth by reason of the warmth at the roots afforded by the protecting material. If the plants are not entirely hardy, of course protection must be given earlier. It is rarely necessary to use more than soil in protecting the roots about hardy plants and vines, although an application of fine manure free from straw will, of course, benefit the soil

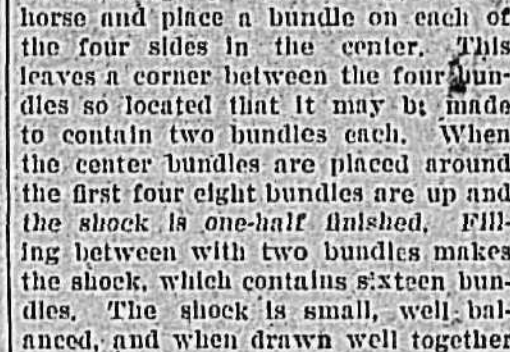
and plant later, as its strength works down to the roots.

Shocking Corn.

One of the great objects as farmers have to harvesting corn fodder is that the grain is seriously damaged by the operation. In fact, they say oftentimes it will not germinate, and is always more or less chaffy, light in weight, and otherwise not equal to corn permitted to remain in the field, or until after several frosts. A casual examination of the way the shocks are made on many farms would convince one that complaints made about getting an inferior grain might be expected, for the shock will not turn water, will not let water that happens to get in to the shock out quickly, and is, in fact, so much on the ground that it is practically wet all the time. It is not a difficult task so to handle both fodder and corn as to have a fine forage from the fodder and still secure the grain that is in every way equal to standing grain.

The corn crop is often cut too green. Frequently the stalk becomes brown, the blades turning yellow and the ear still soft and full of sap. In such instances the cutting should be slow, putting up quarter and half shocks over the entire area, giving the inside center of the shock an opportunity to dry, then later finish the shock. Where the corn binder is used the harvesting should be such as to save the fodder with as little damage to the corn as possible. This requires judgment. Then in shocking set four bundles in the four corners made by the horse, tie them tightly near the top, remove horse and place a bundle on each of the four sides in the center. This leaves a corner between the four bundles so located that it may be made to contain two bundles each. When the center bundles are placed around the first four eight bundles are up and the shock is one-half finished. Filling between with two bundles makes the shock, which contains sixteen bundles. The shock is small, well-balanced, and when drawn well together near the top it is tied twice. The bundles in such a shock may be set well apart at the bottom, permitting good ventilation. The binder cuts such a low stub that the ear in the shock is high from the ground. In cutting by hand the careless shocker usually cuts high stubs, then he throws the fodder together. The high cutting causes the ear on the stalk to be near the ground or more probably on the ground, causing serious damage to the grain. Corn fodder should be cut as low as possible, that the grain may stand a good distance from the ground while in the shock.—W. B. Anderson, in Indianapolis News.

Device for Holding Hogs.



FOR HOLDING HOGS.

The illustration is self-explaining, and one can readily see how it is constructed and used.

New Use for Sweet Potatoes.

The low price of sweet potatoes has directed attention to a new market for the vegetable. The glucose makers have discovered, it is claimed, that their product can be made profitably from sweet potatoes and are proposing to contract with farmers in the Southwest for their crops at \$20 to \$25 per acre.

Farm Notes.

Note the changes which you intend to make for next winter.

Have all live stock ready for market before you market it.

The appearance of things about the house is the first that attracts attention, good or bad.

Prepare to winter the young stock well. Don't be afraid. People will need beef next year the same as this.

See that all necessary repairs are made, not only upon the home buildings, but upon the outbuildings also. Winter is coming.

If those March and April pigs had clover and peas to run through the summer they are now just about ready for a corn diet.

A cheery, comfortable family room and plenty of good things to read rob winter of about all of its terrors, cement family ties and lays a foundation for pleasant memories in after life.

Poultry Pickings.

One breed is enough for the farmer.

Reup is produced by a bad cold being neglected.

If eggs for hatching are desired, use 2-year-old hens.

Granulated is the form in which to supply bone to poultry.

To make poultry business a success it must have attention.

All perches should be on the same level, none higher than the others.

It is very essential that the poultry house should be well ventilated.

Whole wheat is an excellent food for the hens, but should not be used exclusively.

Bone meal contains lime and also animal matter which is of value.

Some green food is indispensable to ducks after they are two weeks old.

The use of food is to sustain life and maintain warmth and good condition of body.



FARM AND GARDEN.

Poultry must have constant everyday care, and judgment must be exercised in the management.

On the farm, where they can have plenty of range, guineas can be raised with very little trouble.

A well-built house that has never been painted does not seem appropriate. Paint adds to the appearance.

Selections should be made annually to keep up the stamina and vigor of the flock and take the place of old birds.

Ground bone will greatly assist the growth and development of bone in chickens, and, in a great measure, prevent leg weakness.

When you see a poor, thin, long-shanked hog, it is usually on the outside of the pasture fence. The well-kept hog is on the inside, and is contented. Its owner knows a thing or two about hogs.

Asparagus plants should not be cut the first year after setting. They should be cut sparingly the next two years. By that time the roots should be well established and capable of yielding a good supply of stalks.

On the wide stretches of prairie land in the Missouri valley hay is put up in a wholesale manner. It is quite common to see from four to ten mowers at work on the same land, and the hay is bucked to the stacks, which contain about two loads of hay each.

It is strange that farmers cannot see the benefit to be derived from mowing weeds along the highways, when railroad corporations spend so much money in keeping the right of way clear of such growth. If it pays the railroads to keep down weeds, it should pay the landowners.

When hay has once become spoiled by too much rain, it is wonderful what uses it can be put to in the way of making sheds, filling ditches and such things. A great deal of spoiled hay could be used as a feed product in a pinch. Stock has to be almost starved before it will eat it if it is badly spoiled.

The asparagus bed should not be called upon for too much. The roots will send up shoots as long as cutting is done. If it is required from them through too long a season they become exhausted. They need some time to store plant food for another season, and a top is necessary for this process. It is poor economy to over-work plants.

Poultry, especially when confined, are benefited by an occasional feed of cooked meat. For this purpose lean meat that will divide readily into fibers resembling small worms is very tempting to fowls. But do not give much fat meat. It is muscle and bone and feather-making material that they need, and fat meat supplies none of these, while lean meat contains them all.

Bones contain a small quantity of animal matter which is useful for fowls, but they are valuable for poultry chiefly for the phosphate of lime they contain. They are in the best condition when fresh and sunburned. Burning or charring consumes the animal matter and makes them just as much less valuable. While the charcoal that burned bones contain acids digestion and is a purifier, it can be obtained more cheaply in the form of common wood charcoal.

An orchard that is at the same time a poultry yard will produce much more fruit of a better quality than one rearing the ordinary culture of the average farmer. The constant scratching about the roots, the gobbling up of all the insects, the constant droppings which the rains make soluble and the continual supply is shown by the dark green verdure and large, fair fruit; the large runs make the fowls healthier and the egg product greater.

A report from Tennessee shows that the farmers of that State spend annually about \$1,500,000 for fertilizers, whereas the droppings from the 1,000,000 head of cattle of all classes in that State, according to results obtained at the Ontario Agricultural Station, are worth about \$40 a head a year. It will be seen that an appalling waste is going on, when one considers how insignificant an amount of stable manure is being placed on our farms.

To see what advantage in practice this was at actual work, I put one of my fast-walking teams to cultivating corn, and a team that had not been broken to the fast walk. I watched the results for many days, and found that my fast walkers did at least one-third more cultivating than the ordinary walking team. It was rather more than one-third than a less number of rows cultivated in the same field in favor of the fast walkers.

I am satisfied that the fast-walking team can be secured with a little pains in breaking colts and young horses and in these times of higher wages and scarce labor on the farm it will pay any farmer to take the pains I have done in breaking his young horses to a fast-walking walk.—W. O. Leeds, in Indiana Farmer.

Teaching the Colt to Back.

The colt, like the boy, only knows what he is taught, and the time to teach both is to begin when they are young. Horse Sense gives the following suggestions about teaching the colt to "back." It says, among other things, that after it understands the use of the halter in leading, it is a good time to teach it to back by pressing the extended fingers of one hand between the point of the shoulder and the breastbone and using the other hand at the halter strap to simply keep the colt straight in line, to back in any desired direction.

"Don't try to force the colt backwards by yanking at the halter or bit, but simply press in this sensitive chest cavity with the fingers, and the colt will naturally go backwards, provided there is nothing of any obstruction behind it. When this pressure has been made at the front and the colt has moved backward (if it is only one step), it should be rewarded for this action; then try it again. About the third time this pressure has been made is a good time to associate the word 'back' with the pressure, and the reader will be surprised to see how soon the colt will comprehend what is wanted, and how willingly the young thing complies with our every wish as soon as it understands what is wanted."

Profitable Ducks.

A number of inquiries have been received by the editor of this department asking for information regarding the profit in duck raising. The writer has found that raising ducks paid if they could have a considerable range, plenty of green stuff and also grain in considerable quantity. To feed at this rate could only be done when the bulk of the food was raised on the farm, and even then the work was not profitable unless a nearby market could be had at fair prices.

Fortunately we are located near a summer resort, where the prices paid for ducks are good, and we market the birds as soon as they are well feathered out. The grain is, of course, of last year's growing, but we keep the ducks in good growing shape by using plenty of green stuff from the garden and skim milk from the dairy. Unless conditions are unusually favorable, most farmers will find chicken raising more profitable than duck raising.

Stay in This Country.

Several letters have been received from readers of this department asking about possibilities in Cuba, Mexico and other countries, mainly those in the tropics. It happens that the writer knows considerable of Mexico, Cuba and Porto Rico, hence can advise on those countries and what is said here holds good with any other country, at least so far as farmers are concerned, as a body. While there are undoubtedly opportunities in the countries named, there are just as good opportunities in our own country, and the American farmer should consider the matter well before he leaves his own country or even his own section of the country.

If the Northern farmer wishes to get into a more congenial climate, he will find as many and better opportunities in the Southern United States as in any tropical country. So with the Southern farmer and the Eastern farmer who wishes a change. (Going to the tropics one has to learn many things in agriculture which were learned at home. It is more profitable to make better use of the farm one has than to go to an unknown section and among people who would have but little in common with you.)

Good Fast Walking Horses.

A few years ago the Indiana Farmer awakened an interest in me in the fast walking gait of the horse on the farm, by showing how much more was accomplished in a day with such a horse. I then resolved to break my farm horses to fast walking, and I have almost surprised myself at it. The way I did this was by working young horses with fast walking ones. In breaking and leading colts and in riding them I first urged them to fast walking. Then, as already said, I worked them by the side of fast-walking horses till they got the fast gait. I found this an excellent plan to fix a walking gait, for it is more of a habit than anything else.

To see what advantage in practice this was at actual work, I put one of my fast-walking teams to cultivating corn, and a team that had not been broken to the fast walk. I watched the results for many days, and found that my fast walkers did at least one-third more cultivating than the ordinary walking team. It was rather more than one-third than a less number of rows cultivated in the same field in favor of the fast walkers.

I am satisfied that the fast-walking team can be secured with a little pains in breaking colts and young horses and in these times of higher wages and scarce labor on the farm it will pay any farmer to take the pains I have done in breaking his young horses to a fast-walking walk.—W. O. Leeds, in Indiana Farmer.

THE NEWS

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonanza
Circulation in Western Lake County, than
Any Paper Published in the State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

A Good Policy to Continue.

Those Democrats and Free Traders who would give up our present policy of protecting our own industries and building up our home market, should have their attention called as frequently as possible to the great advance which this country has made under this policy inaugurated and maintained by the Republican party, with the exception of only two years during the past generation and more. The United States today, with only seven percent of the area, and only five percent of the population of the world, owns 25 per cent of its wealth, has 23 per cent of its gold, 39 per cent of its railroad mileage, and 42 per cent of its steel production. On the other hand we have only 3 1/2 per cent of the world's debt, and never in the time of peace has the republican party increased our debt, but on the contrary has constantly reduced it, while the record of the democratic party shows that it has even in time of peace increased our debt and thrown new burdens upon the country to be met by future generations.

This is the difference between Republicanism and Democracy, and it is for the voter to say on the 8th of next November whether we shall continue a party which has brought the country to a leadership among the nations of the world, to a supremacy in every line of human endeavor to a minimum of debt, with a credit which stands first among the nations of the world or whether we shall make another change to democratic control with its bond selling and debt increasing habits.

Our "Port Arthur"

There ought to be a bond of sympathy between the American democrats and the Japanese forces attacking Port Arthur. Both are brave in making attack after attack, even though they meet repulse after repulse. Both lose men and supporters every time they attack. But here the simile ends. In the motives for the attacks there is no similarity. The Japanese motive is to destroy the grasping greed of despotic Russia, which only curses the people it falsely claims to protect. The democratic motive is to destroy the patriotic protection of the protective tariff, which only blesses the people over whom it floats the banner of prosperity. The protecting tariff is our "Port Arthur." It will not fall till the last pound of powder has been used, the last gun fired, and the last one of its brave defenders lies dead on its ramparts.

While it stands this citadel, protecting American industries and American labor, the work and wages of the American toiler are as secure as the rock of Gibraltar. Should it fall the suffering of the American toiler and of those dear to him, would be more grievous than are the sufferings today of the peaceful Manchurians, under the cruel and selfish grasp of Russia.

Port Arthur of the east will eventually fall but our Port Arthur will never fall. Its defending commander is General Theodore Roosevelt, whose flag bears the inscription, "At all hazards the wages of the workman must be protected."

So much has been written about the President's use of the expression "big stick" that the connection in which he used it is interesting. He said to boast in bad, and causelessly to insult another, worse, yet worse than all is to be guilty of boasting, even without insult, and when called to the proof to be unable to make such boasting good. There is a homely old adage which runs "Speak softly and carry a big stick, you will go far."

Secretary Taft points to the fact that War Department records show our expense in the Philippines to have been \$189,000,000 instead of \$650,000,000, as Judge Parker would have us believe, and he wants to know where the Judge got his figures. Secretary Taft weighs over three hundred pounds and when he alights on a man with both feet the man is likely to know it.

Candidate Parker has been doing some remarkable juggling with statistics. For instance he solemnly declares that the Philippines have cost this country \$650,000,000 in addition to the \$20,000,000 purchase price. And yet Mr. Parker must know that the actual cost of the Philippines to this government has been only \$184,180,000, including the \$20,000,000 purchase price.

When Richard Olney, President Cleveland's secretary of State, undertakes to criticize the Republican administration and describe it as characterized by swag, by meddlesomeness and by lawlessness he must have forgotten the famous Venezuelan message which he framed and which President Cleveland sent to Congress Christmas week, nine years ago.

"What does it profit us to keep in order other American states," asks ex-Secretary Olney. He ought to know. His law partner, the late J. J. Storror, whom Secretary Olney forced on Venezuela as its counsel in the famous boundary arbitration, received, over \$500,000 in fees.

Judge Parker is trying to drive Cleveland and Bryan as a team and satisfy the radicals of the west and the conservatives of the east by giving to each the brand of Democracy it prefers, but the press by printing the remarks of each champion in both places is up setting the band wagon.

The workingman who is in doubt as to how he shall cast his ballot might find some convincing argument by looking over the newspaper files and reading the soup house stories that were prominent features during the last Cleveland administration.

There is a striking similarity between the statements of the Democratic National Committee and the reports of General Kuropatkin.

ALL FAVOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

If the people of southern Illinois have any doubts as to how they ought to vote on the pending constitutional amendment, such doubts will probably be overcome when they read in the St. Louis papers that the amendment is right and proper. The Globe Democrat, The Republic, the Star, and in fact all the leading papers of St. Louis recommend the amendment to the voters of Illinois as a measure eminently reasonable and fair. This will probably have more weight with the majority of the voters in the south end of the state than anything that has been printed in the Chicago papers. St. Louis is doing her old rival a good service in this matter, which should not be forgotten.

Fearful Odds Against Him

Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such, in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with kidney disease and doctors nor medicine gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies. "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for liver and kidney troubles and all forms of stomach and bowel complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by Swan, druggist.

When the cities and villages act, being the general charter governing all cities in Illinois with a population over 1,000, was enacted in 1872 under the provisions of the state constitution it contained 158 paragraphs. Amendments to it and additional acts number over 1,000 paragraphs. This shows the inadequacy of the original act for the purpose intended. A large percentage of the additional acts have been in fact in the interest of Chicago. If the pending constitutional amendment is ratified at the November election, permitting a special charter for Chicago, it will relieve the legislatures of the future of a great deal of this kind of legislation.

Bee's Honey and Tar is different from all other remedies offered for the relief of cough, lung and bronchial troubles. It contains Antiseptic properties that destroy the germs, and Solvent properties that cut the phlegm, allowing it to be thrown off. Moves the bowels gently. Cures Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds in one night. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Slightly in Error.

Sir Henry Howorth, the well-known archaeologist and historian, was dining out and found himself sitting next to a young lady, who immediately attacked him by saying: "Oh, Sir Henry, I am so glad to have met you, for I want your advice about a dog of mine." "My dear young lady," quoth Sir Henry, "I know nothing about dogs." "Oh, yes, you do. I have been told that you have written a book on 'Mongrels' and mine isn't a really well-bred dog." Sir Henry smiled, for he is a great Asiatic authority and had written on "Mongrels," not mongrels.

Jas. Taylor, of Kendallville, Ind., was seriously diseased with kidney and bladder trouble for 20 years. He tested every known remedy without much benefit, until he used Pineules. This new discovery cured him, and Mr. Taylor advises all persons suffering from kidney or bladder trouble to get a bottle of Pineules at once. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Either is Better Than Divorce. If your husband smokes a pipe in the house, place a large bowl of water in the room at night. The water, instead of the draperies, will take up the odor. Another way is to hide his pipe.—Minneapolis Times.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

Has world-wide fame for marvellous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for cuts, corns, burns, boils, sores, felons, ulcers, tetter, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, skin eruptions; infallible for piles. Cures guaranteed. Only 25c at Swans, druggist.

Duke's Silver at Auction. The late Duke of Cambridge's silver, recently sold at auction in London, weighed more than a ton. That does not include articles made partly of silver, such as 600 silver-handled knives.

Pineas acts like a poultice. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Tar to Lay Dust.

Three and a half miles of road in the neighborhood of the Bois de Boulogne in Paris have been treated with tar by the French Anti-dust League.

Dr. Dade's Little Liver Pills cure Liver ills. Sold by Swan's drug store.

AUCTION SALES

The undersigned having decided to quit farming and embark in the lumber, coal and feed business at Ingleside, Ill., will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday, Oct. 31, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, on the H. J. Nelson farm, 3 1/2 miles west of Lake Villa and 2 1/2 miles northeast of Ingleside, the following described property: 20 milk cows, some of which are springers, some are new milkers and the balance have been milked since early summer, 1 steer, 2 yearling heifers, 2 calves, 1 work horse, 1 four year old gelding, 1 four year old mare, 1 two year old mare, 1 year old pure bred Poland China boar, 30 brood ewes and 17 lambs, 1 registered Shropshire ram, 6 brood sows, 10 shoats, 27 suckling pigs, Champion grain binder, Deering corn binder, Osborn mower, Solid Comfort riding plow with extra sod bottom, walking plow, 2 spring tooth cultivators, harrow, pulverizer, seeder, hay loader, hay tedder, lumber wagon, set of low steel wheels, truck wagon, milk wagon, 16-in. feed cutter with 35 ft. carrier, Diamond 6 ft mill, Appleton speedling jar, 12-horse Pitts power, set of bobs, fanning mill, 1/2 interest in buzz saw, 1/2 interest in Deer corn planter, woven wire fence machine, 600-lb. scales, 2 sets work harness, about 16 tons tame hay, 30 acres corn in shock, caldron kettle, a quantity of milk cans, 6 setter cans, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Free lunch at noon. The usual terms.

Lee E. Nelson, Proprietor.
Walter White, Auctioneer.

The undersigned will sell at public auction on the place known as the H. J. Barber farm, 1 1/2 miles northeast of Antioch and 2 1/2 miles west of Pikeville, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock, a.m., the following described property: 1 sorrel horse, 9 years old, wt 1300, 1 sorrel mare, 10 years old, wt 1000, 1 Charley S. brown mare, 5 years old, wt 1100, 1 grey mare, 9 years old, wt 1000, 1 Holstein cow with calf by side, 11 other cows, some of which are close springers, balance are due in February, 15 fat shoats, 9 fall pigs, 1 brood sow, 1 full blood Chester White boar pig, 12 tons blue joint and upland hay mixed, 5 tons timothy and clover mixed, 50 bu. white oats, 18 acres good corn in shocks, McCormick grain binder, McCormick mower, new Diamond sulky plow, walking plow, new 12-disk pulverizer, 1 60-tooth harrow, 2 new corn planters with check rower attachments, bob sleigh, new milk wagon, complete Webber 3-in. tire wagon, new pair 2 1/2 ton wagon springs, top buggy, set dump planks, set gravel planks, 2 sets double harness, set single harness, riding saddle, new milk tank, barrel of cider, No. 8 cook stove, burns coal and wood, Oak heater, gasoline stove, washing machine, baby buggy, 6 milk cans, kitchen table, a quantity of winter apples, potatoes, forks, shovels, spades, and other articles too numerous to mention. Free lunch at noon. The usual terms.

Chauncey Barber, Proprietor.
George Vogel, Auctioneer.

What Is Life?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in constipation, headache or liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly readjusts this. It's gentle, yet thorough. Only 25c at Swan's drug store.

SANE TALK ABOUT CHICAGO

Proper Reasons Why Voters Should Vote for Constitutional Amendment.

While all classes, parties and interests in Chicago are advocating the constitutional amendment in order to get a new charter for that city, the intelligent part of the community does not argue that a new charter, however wisely framed, is going to do everything for Chicago. After the new charter is adopted there will be the same struggle between honesty and corruption, the patriotic civic spirit and the element that is in municipal politics for revenue only. Good citizenship will be just as essential under a favorable charter as an unfavorable one. No one in Chicago is denying that.

Neither is so much stress laid on the argument that broader charter powers will increase the already rapid growth of the city. While there is a good deal of boasting, mainly in the newspapers, about the size and growth of the city, Chicago has in fact reached the point where it realizes that bigness is not the only nor the main thing to be desired. The real object of the amendment and of the expected charter is to improve the quality of the city rather than to increase its size. It is not agreeable to the people who have their residences and business interests there to hear Chicago continually flouted before the world as a ragged, unkempt, overgrown place where it is dangerous to be abroad in the night. Chicago will grow in all probabilities without the concerted efforts of the local civic, business and political organizations. It has a vast momentum, but it will not grow cleaner, and brighter, and safer, and more orderly in the same unassisted way. The people want a better city rather than a larger one. They want a city that it will be a greater pleasure to live in, to do business in, and to entertain guests and strangers in. In short, they want a city to admire and for some other qualities than mere size.

Therefore, they ask the people of the state to vote for the pending constitutional amendment and thus aid them in their efforts.

The Wisconsin Central Railway.

Reaches the principal points in Wisconsin, offering Pullman Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, modern coaches and dining and cafe service between Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowish and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland and Duluth. Connections are made with diverging lines at all terminal points. Meals served a la carte. For tickets, sleeping car reservations and further information apply to agents of this company or write Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

"UNCLE JOE" ON THE PENDING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Speaker Cannon is among those who are telling the voters throughout the state to vote for the pending constitutional amendment. He has been in Chicago and knows what a vast deal of room for improvement there is in that city. He says that if the amendment can do anything to improve conditions there (and he thinks it can) the voters of the state would simply be incurring the wrath of God to cast their ballots against the measure. A great many of "Uncle Joe's" hearers are likely to take his word for it and not ask for any further instruction or information.

CANDIDATE SHERMAN FAVORS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Judge Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, is said to understand municipal conditions in Chicago remarkably well for a man living in the central part of the state. In the legislature Judge Sherman has usually favored legislation, asked by Chicago, which he regarded reasonable. In some instances, however, he has scored that city in severe terms. He advocates the adoption of the pending constitutional amendment, designed to give Chicago a new charter on the ground that it will relieve the legislature in the future of a great deal of trouble, which, if the amendment is defeated, Chicago will be sure to give that body. No doubt Judge Sherman's position is logical. He knows also that Chicago needs a broader charter, and that it is the right thing for the state to assist her in getting it.

SHYLOCK

Shylock was the man who wanted a pound of human flesh. There are many Shylocks now, the convalescent, the consumptive, the sickly child, the pale young woman, all want human flesh and they can get it—take Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion is flesh and blood, bone and muscle. It feeds the nerves, strengthens the digestive organs and they feed the whole body.

For nearly thirty years Scott's Emulsion has been the great giver of human flesh.

We will send you a couple of ounces free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
5c. and 10c.; all druggists.



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FOUNTAIN PEN

is constructed strictly on merit, and is equal, if not superior to any \$3.00 pen on the market to-day. It is richly chased, writes fluently and is guaranteed not to leak.

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is a small sum to invest in a high grade Fountain Pen which with ordinary care will last a lifetime.

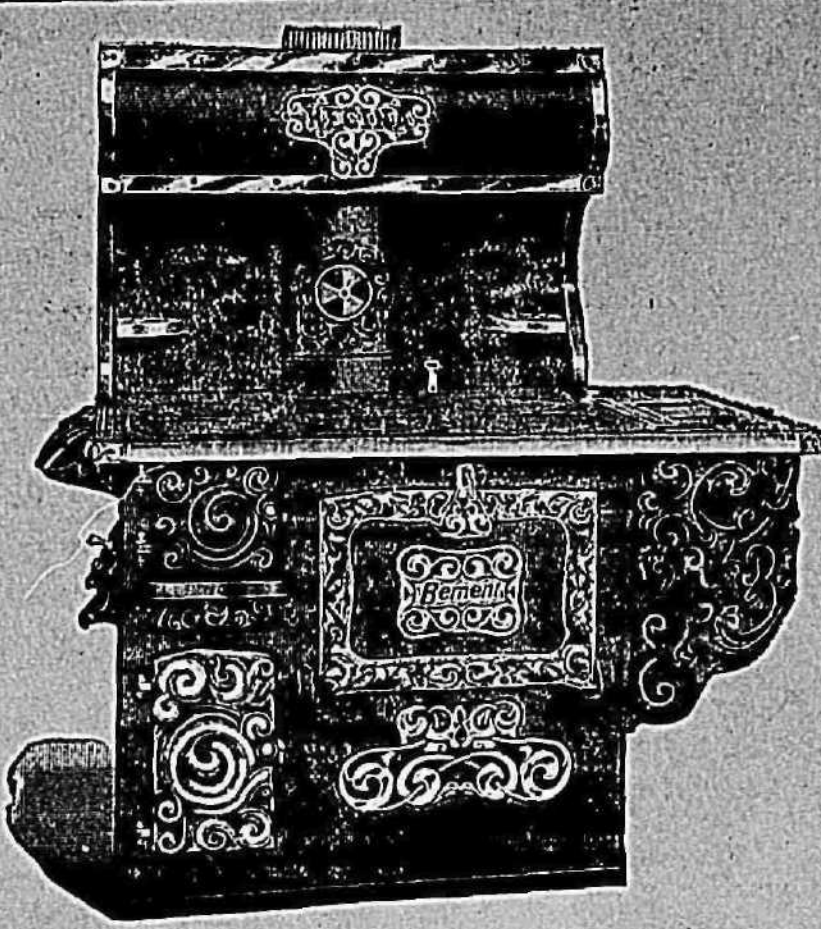
OUR GUARANTEE: The Pen is Solid Gold, guaranteed finest grade 14k. Holder is made of the best quality rubber in four parts.

SENT PREPAID upon receipt of \$1.00 to any address in the United States and Canada. If upon examination you do not think the pen is worth \$3.00, return it to us and we will cheerfully refund the money.

ORDER TO-DAY and name the paper you saw this advertisement in.

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AND THE PRICES ARE RIGHT.

A. N. Tiffany & Company

Union Block, Antioch, Ill.

School Books,

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NEW LINE OF PICTURE MOULDING JUST RECEIVED

Osmond's Furniture Store, ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

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WORLD'S BEST
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Between Washington and Madison.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY at less than cost. At half the price you pay he regular stores.
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JOHN J. McDOUGALL, Veterinay Surgeon
Antioch, Illinois.
Cattle Castrated at the old-time price of \$1.00 each.

ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff
of Able
Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Mr. Frank Nelson spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Mr. Chester Allen, of New London, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rowling.

Miss Laura Lee spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents at Lake Villa.

Mr. and Mrs. McMahon and son Milton are spending a few days in St. Louis.

Mr. Watson returned from St. Louis last week.

The Angola Cemetery society met with Charlotte Cribb last week.

On account of the absence of Rev. Lee, there were no services at the M. E. church last Sunday evening.

Several of the Lake Villa young folks attended the surprise party for Irene Horton last Thursday evening.

Don't forget to attend the New England supper in McMahon's new hall on Thursday evening, November 10.

The Ladies Aid society will meet with Mrs. H. Potter, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 2. Everybody welcome. Florence Harbaugh, Secretary.

Mrs. L. Rowling visited in Chicago a few days last week. She was accompanied home by her sister and niece, Mrs. Waters and Georgia Loy.

Mrs. Ernest Shephardson, Mrs. Floyd Culver and Miss Fannie Shephardson drove to Woodstock last week to visit Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shephardson.

Miss Fannie Shephardson returned to her home in New York last Friday, after spending the past two weeks with relatives in Lake Villa.

The ladies of the Fox Lake Cemetery society will meet with Mrs. L. W. Rowling on Thursday afternoon, November 3rd. Visitors cordially invited. Mrs. Tessie Nelson, Sec'y.

The ladies of the Angola Cemetery society will give a New England supper in McMahon's new hall on Thursday evening, November 10. Supper from 5 to 9 o'clock at 25 cents a person. At this time a quilt will also be raffled off.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Morrill spent the last of the week in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Atwell, of Chicago, have been visiting their parents here.

Miss Helen Barstow, of Wheaton, spent Saturday with friends here.

Mrs. Hage, of Premsten, Ill., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Donaldson.

Mrs. Wald entertained a cousin from Chicago on Sunday.

R. Brockoff has purchased a fine new Shoniger piano of E. B. Sherman.

One of the cigar makers has moved his family to part of the rooms over the bank.

Grays Lake will have a democratic rally at the opera house Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson went to Chicago to hear Booth Tucker on Tuesday evening.

Rev. T. E. Stevens has accepted a call to Ashton, Ill., and will move his family there soon.

Don't forget the Hallow'een social given by the C. E. society at Woodman hall on the 31st. A good time assured.

C. R. Sherman will leave this week for Virginia where he and his wife will spend the winter.

Dr. Palmer has been appointed physician for the St. Paul rail road. He is to be congratulated.

The Church Aid society will give a chicken pie supper at the Congregational church on Wednesday Nov. 2. All welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Higley and Dr. and Mrs. McCuag attended the reception and entertainment given by the Shrine at Chicago on Friday evening.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Mr. Lee was a Chicago visitor on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thom have returned from their wedding trip.

The regular monthly song service will be next Sunday evening.

Mrs. Perry of Milwaukee spent a few days of last week with Mr. Lee's family.

Miss Carrie Bate is spending the week with Mrs. Jessie Mitchell of Grosedale.

Ed Dodge visited with his daughter, Mrs. John Buss, at Rochester, Wis., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Anderson of Lake Forest visited with Wm. Stewart over Sunday.

Mrs. Esty has been visiting with her daughter Mrs. Wm. McGuire the past week.

Mrs. Elsie Lawrence has gone to Tabor Iowa, to remain with her daughter for the winter.

The Missionary society will meet with Mrs. Robert Strang on Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Alice Dodge spent Saturday and Sunday with her cousin Vera Worden who is attending school at Rochester.

It is reported that Libbie Jamieson was married a week ago last Wednesday to Albert Padgett, of Kansas City and has gone there to live.

There are some large potatoes on exhibition at K. L. Smith's store among them are one belonging to Horace Tower, that weighs five pounds and ten ounces, and one belonging to Elmer Cannon which weighs four pounds and three ounces. Call and see them.

HICKORY, ILL.

The C. I. Society will give a New England supper on Friday evening, Oct. 28, at the Hickory church in the new social room. A very interesting newspaper will be read, of interest to everybody. Every one come and have a good time.

MENU
Baked Beans and Pork Ginger Loaf
Brown Bread Pumpkin Pie
Coffee Rolls Mince Pie
Pickles Cheese
Coffee

BRISTOL, WIS.

Mr. Turner went to Chicago Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Williams were in Kenosha last Wednesday.

Mrs. Hollister of Salem was in Bristol Monday.

Mrs. Eliza Cotting spent Friday in Kenosha.

Harry Gunter of Paris visited friends in Bristol Thursday.

Bri Benson and sister spent Friday and Saturday in Bristol.

Will Upson and Edwin Stonebreaker went to Antioch Saturday.

Mr. Kutze who lived north of Bristol died on Sunday last.

Mrs. Clara Jackson of Kenosha was in Bristol Sunday.

Mae Sanbourn was in Bristol over Saturday and Sunday.

Frank Eddy of Zion City spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. Owens of Auburn N. Y., will spend the winter with Mrs. Eliza Richtmeyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Holbrook of Kenosha have been visiting in Bristol for the past week.

Miss Jennie Cotting of Red Cloud, Neb. who has been spending the summer in Bristol returned to her home on Monday.

Mrs. Will Turner who for the past two weeks has been visiting friends in Rockford returned home last Saturday.

The social given by the Plank Road church last Wednesday was enjoyed by a large crowd. The pumpkin pies were considered very fine and every one did justice to them.

Political feeling runs high in Bristol. Last Thursday evening Hon. Kelley of Milwaukee gave a three hours address in the hall, and next Wednesday evening C. E. Bishop of Waukesha will speak on State Issues.

The many friends of Miss Ida Stephens are congratulating her on her good fortune. A distant relation has just died leaving her a fortune of about twenty-five thousand dollars. She is to come into possession of the property in five years time.

The sad news has just been received in Bristol of the death of Mabel Sneezbie. It has been reported that she committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. She was sixteen years old and formerly lived in Bristol. About four years ago the family moved to Waukegan where they have since resided. No reason for the suicide is given. The body will be brought to Bristol to be buried in the Plank Road cemetery.

TRADE WINNERS AT WILLIAMS BROTHERS

ANTIOCH DEPARTMENT STORE

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES. COLE'S ORIGINAL HOT BLAST STOVES

Burn everything--hard coal, soft coal, wood, shavings, cobs, dust and ashes.

FUR COATS,

just opened, direct from largest manufacturers in Northwest. Prices very low. Must be sold before January 1st.

Williams Bros. Best Flour. Pillsbury's Best Flour.

Selz's Shoes.

EVERYTHING ON HAND FOR A BIG WINTER'S TRADE

TREVOR, WIS

Mr. Matthews spent Sunday in Kenosha. G. H. Booth and wife spent the latter part of last week in Chicago.

Miss Fiddler, of Woodworth, visited her sister, Mrs. Parks, on Wednesday.

About one hundred were present at the Cemetery society held at Mrs. Cass.

Mrs. Aichtenberg visited Mrs. Harry Orvis, of Camp Lake, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Henry Memler, of Brimfield, Ill., called on Mrs. H. Patrick on Thursday.

Mrs. Mattie Arnold, of Chicago, and Mrs. Eliza Arnold, of Kenosha, spent Thursday with Miss Sara Patrick.

The new school house is being plastered. Mert Haynes, of Antioch, is doing the work.

The Christian Endeavor social held at John Turnock's on Friday evening was well attended.

A Boy's Wild Ride For Life

With family around expecting him to die, and a son riding for life, 18 miles, to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, W. H. Brown, of Leesville, Ind., endured death's agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief and soon cured him. He writes: "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and grip prove its matchless merit for all throat and lung troubles. Trial bottles free at Swan's drug store.

"Ex Libris."

The worst tyrants are those who know no law but the indulgence of their own benevolence.—Life.

First Mention of Gold.
Gold is first mentioned in the Bible in Gen. 2, v. 11.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer
Is it true you want to look old? Then keep your gray hair. If not, then use Hall's Hair Renewer, and have all the dark, rich color of early life restored to your hair.

The Antioch Bargain House

JOS. N. COHN, Proprietor

Heavy Flannelette Wrappers now..... **\$1.00**

Ladies' Fleece Lined Hose, worth 25c, now..... **19c**

Children's Heavy Ribbed Fleece Lined Hose, from..... **15 to 20c**

Ladies' Wool Hose, from..... **25c up**

Ladies' Cotton Hose, 3 pair for..... **25c**

Ladies' Mercerized Undershirts, from..... **\$1.00 up**

Ladies' Mercerized Shirt Waists, very fancily made, at..... **\$1.25**

Ladies' Wool Shirt Waists, at..... **\$1.75**

Ladies' Fleece Ribbed Underwear, at..... **29c**

Ladies' All Wool Gloves, worth 50c, now..... **25c**

Apron Gingham, best quality, at..... **6c per y'd**

Men's Corduroy Pants, worth \$2.50, at..... **\$1.75**

Men's Cottonade Pants, worth \$1.00, now..... **80c**

Men's Extra Heavy Overalls, worth 90c, now..... **69c**

Men's Lighter Weight Overalls, worth 60c, now..... **45c**

Boys' Corduroy Pants, at..... **50c**

Boys' Suits of Clothes, big bargain at..... **\$2.00**

Men's Overshirts, double front and back, at..... **45c**

Men's Heavy Jersey Overshirts, worth \$1.00, now..... **75c**

Boys' All Wool Sweaters, worth \$1.25, now..... **90c**

Men's Fleece Lined Underwear, extra heavy, at..... **45c**

Men's All Wool Socks, at..... **17c**

We are carrying a Full Line of Children's Underwear, Tennis Flannel, Flannellettes, Bed Blankets, Comforters, Yarn in all colors and all kinds, Shoulder and Blanket Shawls.

Don't miss, but Get the Bargains.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

The Sea Scourge

CHAPTER XXI.—(Continued.)

During the supper the buccaneer made out little conversation, for his mind was too heavily burdened with other affairs than those he could converse of there, and as soon as he had done he left the room, leaving Burnington alone with Paul and Mary. As soon as he was fairly gone the dark man said, while a faint smile worked upon his features:

"Paul—and you, too, lady—I fear you have not yet forgiven me for the part I seemingly played against you. It was not for your ill that I did that thing. I meant to help you, and you may yet know that I have done you no harm. Has there been a man—a stranger—here yet?"

"Yes. Last night one came."

"Did he give his name?"

"He said it was James Fox."

"Where is he now?"

"Gone up to Garoune's."

"Did you notice that man particularly, Paul?"

"Ay, I did," uttered the youth, with eagerness, "and I know I have seen him before. Who is he? Burnington, I do put confidence in you once more. Now show me that I do not misplace it, by telling me truly who that man is, for I am sure that you know him."

"I will make you an answer," returned Buffo, in a serious tone, "and that shall be final on that point. James Fox has repaid confidence in me, and I will not violate it. He shall tell you ere long all you would know, and at the same time he will tell you of me. Now, if you would trust those who would save you, show it by asking no more questions. Trust me, and yet show it not. Let Mari Laroon think you hate me, for the more he thinks that the more easily I can work."

Paul and Mary gazed into the face of the speaker, and then they looked at each other, and though each seemed only intent upon discovering what emotions the other manifested, yet they both showed by their looks that they were ready to trust the strange man.

At this moment Oteheva entered the room. She caught the stranger's eye, and she came near dropping the tray she carried in her hands. Both Paul and Mary noticed her emotion, but they noticed it not so deeply as did the man himself who drew near it. Slowly the Indian girl drew nearer, and as she set her tray down close by where Burnington was seated, she gazed fixedly into his face, never minding the look he gave her in return. A shade rested on her face, a shade half of doubt and half of anxiety; but it soon passed away, and then a look of strange satisfaction took its place.

In the meantime the negroes had returned. Mari Laroon met them in the court, and asked them if they had found Warda. But hardly had he asked the question when he noticed a dark mass upon one of the saddles. He went up to it, and he saw the grim, ghastly features of the Indian guide, all covered with dirt and gore.

In a few words from the negroes he learned all; and he knew that now he must have a more dangerous enemy than before.

CHAPTER XXII.

The buccaneer chieftain bade the negroes take the body away, and say nothing about the affair for the present, and then he returned to the hall, where for full half an hour he paced up and down the place like a caged lion. "I am not to be thwarted now. If that man returns here he shall find his labor lost. All is yet in my hands, and we'll see who shall play the winning hand! What he, then! Call away my boat, and have it manned!"

As he gave this order he strode to the apartment where he had left the supper party, and found those there yet whom he had left when he went from his meal.

"Burnington," he said, "I have not heard from the brig since the storm. They should have sent me up word, for I am anxious. My boat is ready and manned, and I wish you to go down and see how they are. Some of the men may have been injured during the gale, and if so they will need their surgeon; so you may accompany him, Paul. Come, the boat waits."

Both Paul and Burnington seemed somewhat startled by this order, and for a moment were dumb.

"But," uttered the old man, at length, "it is hardly fair to send me off so soon. I am all run down with fatigue now."

"Never mind—twon't hurt you to ride down the river; and then you may rest as much as you want to when you get there."

Paul also made objections, but the captain would listen to none of them. Go they must, unless they openly rebelled, and that they were not yet prepared to do.

Paul hoped that the captain would leave him and Mary alone a few moments at least, but he did not. Yet he could not leave her without one fond embrace, and saying quickly to her side he bent over her and wound his arms about her and imparted a warm kiss upon her fair cheek.

"I shall see you soon again, Mary," he said, "and until then keep up a good heart."

"Heaven bless you, my brother!" murmured the stricken girl.

"—sh!" whispered the youth. "I am not sure of that. He has lied to us!"

The maiden started up with a cry of surprise and hope; but she found the quick, burning eyes of Laroon fixed on her, and she did not speak. On the next moment Paul was gone from her, and she sank back upon her seat.

Laroon followed the two men from the room, and saw them in the boat. Paul would have said more if Burnington had not stopped him. Ere long the boat had passed through the arch, the portcullis was lowered, and the buccaneer returned to the dwelling. He called Hagar and bade her go to the cot where the priest was stopping, and tell him to come to the castle.

Laroon had had the sense to keep the priest out of the castle since the first night of his coming, for he knew that his presence would be not only unpleasant to Mary, but also likely to retard her recovery; so he had been kept at one of the cots without the walls—the one occupied by Laroon's chief herdsman.

Mary was still sitting in the eating room when the pirate returned. She

looked up as he entered, and he saw the shudder that passed through her frame. Oteheva stood close by her side; but the latter had heard the bad man's step, and for the moment her face wore only a look of cold, bland indifference, and at that moment she looked as though she cared for nothing or nobody. Well it was for her mistress that Mari Laroon was so deeply deceived in the maid.

"Now, my love," said Mari, as he approached close to where the maiden sat, "we will very soon have our joys for this life fixed. Go and prepare yourself at once, for on this night you become mine for life. Go and dress to suit yourself, and it will suit me—only let it be done quickly!"

The maiden seemed at first in a dream, but soon she realized it all, and starting to her feet, she gazed a moment wildly on the wicked man's face, and threw herself on her knees at his feet.

"Spare—spare—oh, spare me!" she cried in tearful, burning agony, while she clasped her hands and raised them frantically toward him.

A dark, grim smile passed over the pirate's face, but when he spoke his features were as stern as ice.

"Mary," he said, "you know how much has been done to thwart me. But now the power is in my hands. Go and prepare. Oteheva, you will assist her."

"Yes, sir." And as the slave girl spoke, she moved to the maiden's side, and seemed to wait for her to rise.

Without another word, Mary followed Oteheva from the room, and when she had reached her own chamber she threw herself upon her bed and burst into a flood of tears.

"My mistress," said the faithful girl, after the maiden had wept for some minutes, "hope is not yet all gone. But you cannot escape this ordeal. It must come."

"Heaven have mercy!" groaned the stricken maiden, clasping her hands in agony. "O Oteheva, you do not know what you say. Go through with this ordeal! His wife!"

"—sh!" Speak not so, my mistress," urged the faithful girl, at the same time winding her arms about Mary's neck. "This night there shall be an earthly mockery performed by a man who professes the sacred name of God. While I live have faith in me. On the morrow Buffo Burnington will be here."

"And what of him?" asked Mary, quickly.

"More than I can tell, I'm sure. I know he has the power and will serve these. But waste not time now. Be sure our bad master must be obeyed for the present."

Mary saw where she stood, and that she must obey; and she allowed her maid to do as she pleased, she herself seeming only a piece of mechanism in the hands of a master. At length she was prepared. She was robed in white, for so Oteheva had chosen. Her hair was free from jewels, but a few orange blossoms were braided with it. About her pure white neck was a chain of gold, from which depended a cross set with magnificent diamonds. Mary had objected to every article, but the maid noticed her not.

Soon there came a rap upon the door, and Hagar presented herself. She had come to announce that her master waited for his bride. Again the poor girl would have fainted but for the words of her attendant.

"If you falter now, all will be lost," urged Oteheva. "I know Mari Laroon well, and I know that he will carry out what he has begun. Sustain yourself yet a few hours, and I will do the rest. Will you not trust me?"

Of course Mary could not say no; and yet how great a thing she gave in that trust. She stood upon the brink of a burning gulf, and she was bidden to leap into it. She was to be forced to make the dreadful plunge. "Leap," says the maid, "and I will see that you do not sink, for I will carry you safely over." But as the devoted one looks down into the horrid pit she sees nothing but death and torment. So she may give up, but hope is far from her the while.

And Mary followed Hagar from the chamber, and Oteheva walked by her side and supported her. They entered the drawing room, and Laroon was there habited in his most sumptuous uniform of his own designing. The priest was there in his sacred robes, and some of the servants stood back by the high windows.

"By my faith," uttered the buccaneer, as he moved forward and took Mary's hand, "I never saw you look so well. Now we will soon be one flesh."

Perhaps Mari Laroon mistook that look which he received, for one of calmness. It was a calmness, but such calmness as a marble slab maintains when the fierce blast sweeps over the churchyard. She was now all rigid and cold, for her heart had sunk to its lowest depths.

"We are ready."

Thus spoke the buccaneer chieftain—his lips spoke to the priest. The man of the church moved forward, and Mari Laroon took Mary's cold hand in his. The priest read from his book, and then he asked the bridegroom the usual questions. They were answered promptly, but yet nervously. Next he asked Mary the same questions, but she did not answer. A flash of fire darted from the pirate's eyes, and he turned a terrible look upon the priest. That man cursed not whose soul was crushed, and he went on with the ceremony. In one more short minute the words had been spoken and Mary Delaney was pronounced the wife of Mari Laroon!

The slaves, acting under instructions, set up a wild shout of professed joy, in the midst of which Mari led his bride to a seat.

"My master," cried Oteheva, coming up and falling on her knees before him, "let me be the first to wish you joy of your blessing. Mine shall be the task of serving your fair and lovely wife with all my poor strength."

"Good Oteheva, I faith I'd give thee thy freedom wot not for my bride. But bring the wine now."

The servants brought the wine and placed it upon the table. Hagar would have served her master first, but Oteheva was too quick for her. The Indian girl seized a small waiter and upon it she placed two goblets. One was of rock crystal and small, while the other was of silver and held a pint. Beneath

her sleeve the maid had a small bladder secured by a string to her waist, and with a thin thing was a small portion of her own purring. She had gathered it from the herbs of her own native forests, and she knew well its properties. With a small knife she punctured the bladder, and then, as she poured out the wine into the goblet of crystal, she so held her wrist that the bladder emptied itself into the silver cup. When she had filled them both—and the mystic maneuver she had performed had detained her hardly an instant—she hastened to the newly wedded pair.

"Now, mistress," she said, with a merry laugh, "here is crystal for you—and it is an emblem of your purity and virtue. Here, my master, is silver for you—and it speaks of your ambition and worth. Health, peace and long life to you both!"

Never was a bad man more charmed. He raised the goblet and poured off the contents at one draught.

The buccaneer said that his bride was not to be made joyous in the presence of the company now assembled, and with one more bumper all around he dismissed them. Oteheva had yet a small portion of her medicine left, and this she contrived to put into a goblet which she left upon the sideboard half filled with wine. Two persons had already attempted to drink it, but she had stopped them by claiming it as her own. At length Hagar approached it, and Oteheva drew away to the side of her mistress again, and she had the satisfaction of seeing the old negroes drink the wine. (She was happy now, for she had not a hope thus far lost.)

At length the buccaneer and his bride, Mary and Oteheva, were alone again. Oteheva turned to her mistress and kissed her cold brow. With a deathly feeling the bride staggered from the room. She leaned heavily upon Oteheva's arm, and faintly she murmured:

"To my own chamber To my own chamber!"

Mary reached her room, but she could do no more. She sank down upon her bed, and she was powerless and senseless. Oteheva knew what to do for her, and ere long the poor girl was reviving.

Oteheva may have been a mistress and a mother, but she was not a nurse, and she went below to see how matters went on there. She stopped in the hall to hearken, but all was still, save a loud snoring from the drawing room. She entered this room, and when she had seen all there, a smile of triumph passed over her features. The pirate chieftain lay upon the floor in a sound sleep, while Hagar sat back in a chair snoring fearfully. First the girl placed a cushion beneath Laroon's head, so that the uneasy position should not tend to awaken him before day; and then she laid down another cushion upon which to place old Hagar's head. She dared not leave the bedlam in the chair for fear she should get uneasy before morning and tumble out and perhaps thus wake up. The hag was little else but skin and bone and Oteheva easily placed her on the floor.

This done, the girl put out the lights and then made her way noiselessly back to the chamber of her mistress. From that moment Mary possessed the love of one who would at any moment have sacrificed life itself at that love's call.

"Now, my sweet lady," she said, "you may sleep in peace."

"But you will not leave me?" said Mary, timidly.

"Not if you wish it otherwise."

Mary threw her arms about the neck of the faithful creature, kissed her dark cheek. "You are my sister, Oteheva—my sister, and so I will ever love and bless you."

Now Oteheva wept such tears as she had not wept before for years; and from that moment her life was devoted to the benefit of the noble, generous being whom she called mistress.

FUNNY SWELL FISH.

Puffer is the Jolliest Member of the Funny Tribes in Salt Water.

The funniest little fellow in salt water is the puffer, or swell fish.

Fishermen call him the blow fish.

When he is swimming around at ease, with nothing to alarm him, he looks queer enough, for the skin of his abdomen is all loose and wrinkled, and he has such a big, three-cornered head that he looks entirely absurd.

His mouth, instead of being big and gaping, as most fish mouths are, is only a tiny round hole at the end of a pointed, conical snout. Out of this circular mouth protrude his teeth, like those of a rabbit.

He would be about as homely a fish as could be made if it were not for the beautiful orange and yellow and silver colorings that play all over him.

But queer as he looks when he is at ease, it is only when he is frightened or excited that he becomes really funny. If he is hooked, for instance, he comes to the surface grinding those protruding teeth so that the sound can be heard a good many feet away.

And then, as soon as the hand touches him, he begins to grunt hoarsely, and with each grunt he swells a bit, till within a few moments he has puffed himself so full of air that when the fisherman hurls him at the water with all their force he simply bounds and rebounds like a rubber ball.

If he is dropped into the water after blowing himself full of air, he floats on it as lightly as a thistle-down, and he will stay that way until he has assured himself that danger has gone by. He does the same thing when he is pursued by other fish. And as he floats almost entirely out of water, with only a little bit of his hard, spiny body sunk under the surface, very few fish can hurt him once he is inflated.—Washington Post.

Two Styles.

That the fashions for millinery are divided into two distinct classes is indicated by the following from Illustrations:

Mrs. Spenders—I wonder what will be the popular styles in hats this season?

Mr. Spenders—My dear, women's hats will be divided into two styles this season, as usual; the style you don't like, and the style I can't afford.

NOTE.—The following article has been widely published and is one of the most remarkable illustrations of the value of careful marshalling and analysis of facts in presenting a subject to the public.

LEVELERS.

The Mission of Whiskey, Tobacco and Coffee.

The Creator made all things, we believe.

It so, He must have made these.

We know what He made food and water for, and air and sunshine, but why Whiskey, Tobacco and Coffee?

They are here sure enough and each performing its work.

There must be some great plan behind it all; the thoughtful man seeks to understand something of that plan and thereby to judge these articles for their true worth.

Let us not say "bad" or "good" without taking testimony.

There are times and conditions when it certainly seems to the casual observer that these stimulant narcotics are real blessings.

Right there is the ambush that conceals a "killing" enemy.

One can slip into the habit of either whiskey, tobacco or coffee easy enough, but to "untangle" is often a fearful struggle.

It seems plain that there are circumstances when the narcotic effect of these poisons is for the moment beneficial, but the fearful argument against them is that seldom ever does one find a steady user of either whiskey, coffee or tobacco free from disease of some kind.

Certainly powerful elements in their effect on the human race.

It is a matter of daily history testified to by literally millions of people, that Whiskey, Tobacco and Coffee are smiling, promising, beguiling friends on the start, but always false as hell itself in the end. Once they get firm hold enough to show their strength, they insist upon governing and drive the victim steadily towards ill health in some form; if permitted to continue to rule, they will not let up until physical and mental ruin sets in.

A man under that spell (and "under the spell" is correct), of any one of these drugs, frequently assures himself and his friends, "Why I can leave off any time I want to. I did quit for a week just to show I could." It is a sure mark of the slave when one gets to that stage. He wiggles through a week fighting every day to break the spell, was finally whipped, and began his slavery all over again.

The slave (Coffee slave as well as Tobacco and Whiskey) daily reviews his condition, sees perfectly plain the steady encroachments of disease, how the nerves get weaker day by day and demand the drug that seems to smile and offer relief for a few minutes and then leaves the diseased condition plainer to view than ever and growing worse. Many times the Coffee slave realizes that he is between two fires. He feels bad if he leaves off and a little worse if he drinks and allows the effect to wear off.

So it goes on from day to day. Every night the struggling victim promises himself that he will break the habit and next day when he feels a little bad (as he is quite sure to) breaks, not the habit, but his own resolution. It is nearly always a tough fight, with disaster ahead, sure if he habit wins.

There have been hundreds of thousands of people driven to their graves through disease brought on by coffee drinking alone, and it is quite certain that more human misery is caused by coffee and tobacco than by whiskey, for the two first are more widely used, and more hidden and insidious in the effect on nerves, heart and other vital organs, and are thus unsuspected until much of the dangerous work is done.

Now, Reader, what is your opinion as to the real use the Creator has for those things? Take a look at the question from this point of view.

There is a law of Nature and of Nature's God that things slowly evolve from lower planes to higher, a sturdy, steady and dignified advance toward more perfect things in both the Physical and Spiritual world. The ponderous trend of evolutionary development is fixed by the Infinite and will not be quickened out of natural law by any of man's methods.

Therefore we see many illustrations showing how nature checks too rapid advance. Illinois raises phenomenal crops of corn for two or three years. If she continued to do so every year her farmers would advance in wealth far beyond those of other sections or countries. So Nature interposes a bar every three or four years and brings on a "bad year."

Here we see the leveling influence at work.

A man is prosperous in his business for a number of years and grows rich. Then Nature sets the "leveling influence" at work on him. Some of his investments lose, he becomes luxurious and lazy. Perhaps it is whiskey, tobacco, coffee, women, gambling, or some other form. Keep him from evolving too far ahead of the masses.

A nation becomes prosperous and great like ancient Rome. If no leveling influence set in she would dominate the world perhaps for all time. But Dame Nature sets her army of "levelers" at work. Luxury, overreaching and drinking, licentiousness, waste and extravagance, indulgences of all kinds, then comes the wreck. Sure, Sure, Sure.

The law of the unit is the law of the mass. Man goes through the same process. Weakness (in childhood, gradual growth of strength, energy,

thrift, probity, prosperity, wealth, comfort, ease, relaxation, self-indulgence, luxury, idleness, waste, debauchery, disease, and the wreck follows. The "levelers" are in the bushes along the pathway of every successful man and woman and they bag the majority.

Only now and then can a man stand out against these "levelers" and hold his fortune, fame and health to the end.

So the Creator has use for Whiskey, Tobacco and Coffee to level down the successful ones and those who show signs of being successful, and keep them back in the race, so that the great "level" (the masses) may not be left too far behind.

And yet we must admit that same all wise Creator has placed it in the power of a man to stand upright, clothed in the armor of a clean cut, steady mind and say unto himself, "I decline to exchange my blithright for a mess of pottage."

"I will not weaken my senses, weaken my grip on affairs and keep myself cheap, common and behind in fortune and fame by drugging with whiskey, tobacco or coffee; life is too short. It is hard enough to win the good things, without any sort of handicap, so a man is certain a 'fool trader' when he trades strength, health, money, and the good things that come with power, for the half-asleep condition of the 'drugged' with the certainty of sickness and disease ahead.

It is a matter each individual must decide for himself. He can be a leader and semi-god if he will, or he can go along through life a drugged clown, a cheap "hewer of wood or carrier of water."

Certain it is that while the Great Father of us all does not seem to "mind" if some of his children are foolish and stupid, He seems to select others (perhaps those He intends for some special work) and allows them to be threshed and castigated most fearfully by these "levelers."

If a man tries flitting with these levelers awhile, and gets a few slaps as a hint, he had better take the hint or a good solid blow will follow.

When a man tries to live upright, clean, thrifty, sober, and undrugged, manifesting as near as he knows what the Creator intends he should, happiness, health and peace seem to come to him. Does it pay?

This article was written to set people thinking, to rouse the "God within" for every highly organized man and woman has times when they feel a something calling from within for them to press to the front and "be about the Father's business," don't mistake it; the spark of the Infinite is there and it pays in every way, health, happiness, peace, and even worldly prosperity, to break off the habits and strip clean for the work cut out for us.

It has been the business of the writer to provide a practical and easy way for people to break away from the coffee habit and be assured of a return to health and all of the good things that brings, provided the abuse has not gone too far, and even then the cases where the body has been rebuilt on a basis of strength and health run into the thousands.

It is an easy and comfortable step to stop coffee instantly by having well-made Postum Food Coffee served rich and hot with good cream, for the color and flavor is there, but none of the caffeine or other nerve destroying elements of ordinary coffee.

On the contrary, the most powerful rebuilding elements furnished by Nature are in Postum and they quickly set about repairing the damage. Seldom is it more than 2 days after the change is made before the old stomach or bowel troubles or complaints of kidneys, heart, head or nerves show unmistakable evidence of getting better and ten days' time changes things wonderfully.

Literally millions of brain-working Americans today use Postum, having found the value and common sense in the change.

C. W. POST.

A Trade that Lengthens Life

The best and healthiest trade in the world is that of dye-making from coal tar. There is no manual work that comes near it, for tar and the smell of it is the best of all tonics and tissue-builders. The average life of a tar-worker comes out at 80 years. The mortality is 80 per cent lower than in any other factory trade. Malignant diseases are almost unknown in aniline dye factories, and even in epidemics the workers suffer very little. And there is nothing like a tar-works for keeping off influenza. Yet the work of actually making the tar, which falls to the gas and coal works, is virtually unhealthy, because of the sulphur fumes; but when the tar is "finished" it brims with health and strength, and the weakest men improve while working it. Eighty-six years is a marvelous average when we remember that the average length of life for the whole population is only forty-nine.

All-Important Part.

She—What do you think of the legal profession for women?

He—Oh, it's all right, I suppose; but I hope they will never get on the judicial bench.

She—Why do you say that?

He—Because they would be continually adding postscripts to their opinions and we poor men would never know where we were at.

An Explanation.

"Why is the ocean so restless?" queried the fair passenger.

"Well," replied the gallant captain, "one could hardly expect it to rest easy with so many rocks in its bed."



Leslie W. Quirk, author of "Baby Billion, Quirky Back," a story of college athletics, is a University of Wisconsin man and writes of sports from the Western standpoint.

Walter Pulitzer's "A Cynic's Meditations," lately from the press of the Dodge Publishing Company, New York, is proving a very successful book. The author is a nephew of the editor of the New York World.

Dr. Guy Carleton Lee of Johns Hopkins University pronounces Ernest Alfred Vizetelly's authoritative biography of Emile Zola, with which John Lane, New York, heads his fall list of announcements, to be "indispensable to the student of literature."

A Canadian edition of Florence Brooks Whitehouse's "The Effendi," first published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, has been brought out by the Musson Book Company, Toronto, and was so immediately popular as to be already nearly exhausted.

It is reported that Maude Adams has been studying the Mennonites in Pennsylvania with a view to starring in a dramatization of the popular novel, "Tillie: a Mennonite Maid," and also that Richard Mansfield will stage a play based on Jack London's story, "The Sea-Wolf."

In the little north country village of Knutsford, Mrs. Gaskell found the scenes of her "Cranford," and it figures also in other pages of hers. The place is to be made the subject of a book in Mr. Dent's series of "Temple Topographies," and it will, of course, be lavishly illustrated.

George Wharton Jones, whose "In-laws of the Painted Desert Region" was published a year ago by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, is at work on a book on the Colorado desert, in the midst of which he and his artist have established a desert home near a constantly flowing hot spring.

Some of the literary critics have "mixed up" two Conrads. Joseph Conrad some years ago wrote a story called "Lord Jim," and the critics apparently thought "The Second Mrs. Jim," recently published, must be Lord Jim's second wife. But it is another Jim and another Mr. Conrad, to-wit, Stephen Conrad.

In the new "Life and Letters" of "Trelawny" Hawker a full account will be given of the visit which Tennyson paid to the Vicar of Morwenstow, in his Cornish home. It is said that they talked poetry and kindred matters for a whole day, that Hawker recorded all that the laureate said, and that this report of his has never before been printed. Much other new material will also be given in the book.

The custodians of the National Library at Brussels have recently discovered that systematic robberies of books have been going on under their very noses. Several hundred volumes, some of them of great rarity and all of them valuable, have been stolen from the library and sold to foreign booksellers. The police have gone upon the track of the culprits, but have not yet recovered any of the missing treasures.

The hero of W. E. Norris' last novel, "Nature's Comedy," was an actor. The hero of "Nigel's Vocation," which he is now bringing out, is a young man who, having joined the Church of Rome and been admitted into a monastery as a novice, finds himself recalled to the world by the inheritance of a large estate. The schemes of many persons to supplant him and the complications which arise from his love affair form the substance of the story.

"The Confessions of Marguerite," the story of a country girl's struggles to earn a living in Chicago while hoping and planning to continue her art studies, was published anonymously last winter and excited a good deal of interest for its unusual qualities and treatment. Now it turns out to be the work of Ople Head, whose style may be distinguished in this pathetically realistic tale in the form of an almost brutal frankness, coupled with a tender perception of the qualities of a troubling girl's heart. The book has been reissued in a new edition bearing Mr. Head's name on the title page. The trick of writing novels anonymously may yet become popular. "Brewster's Millions," whose authorship has just been admitted by George Barr McCutcheon, is another instance in point.

Neglected Education.

Oliver Herford was entertaining some man friends in his flat one evening, when a servant from the apartment below his brought a message to the effect that the gentleman in 313 was unable, by reason of the alleged noise made by Mr. Herford's party, to enjoy that peace and quiet he thought was due him.

"He says he can't read," remarked the servant.

"Present my compliments to the gentleman," said Herford, calmly, "and tell him that I could when I was 8 years old."—Harper's Weekly.

Too Much for Him.

"So Bates has given up autoing?"

"Yes; between running down pedestrians and running up repair bills the expense was too much for him."—Town and

This image shows a dark, textured vertical strip, likely a book binding or a piece of fabric. The left side features a lighter, more pronounced texture, possibly a cloth or paper cover, while the right side is a solid, dark material. The overall appearance is aged and worn, with visible fibers and some minor damage or staining.

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4:20 PM, No. 9, Daily ex Sunday 6:15 PM
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Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Halstead street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.

GEO. KUHAUPT, Agent, Antioch.



LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodman hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Brothers always welcome.
J. C. JAMES, Jr., V. C.,
G. M. CONNER, Clerk.

SEQUOIA LODGE, No. 327, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evening of every month, in Woodman hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Brethren always welcome.
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IRWIN DISTRICT COURT, No. 547 meets the second and fourth Wednesday night in every month in Court of Honor hall, over Thayer & Vickers.
WALLACE E. DROW, Chancellor.
S. J. EKLIN, Recorder.

Her Insignificance.

His father, so they say,
Was famous in his day—
What did his mother do?
His father helped to stump the state
For Grant in 1868.
What did his mother do?
She merely watched him day and night.
She merely kept him headed right.
And went on praying that he might
Some day be brave and good and great—
That's all his mother did.
His father, it is said,
Possessed a level head—
What did his mother have?
His father was no common clod
Intended but to tote a hod.
What was his mother, though?
Oh, she was merely one who taught
Her son that vices must be fought.
That sin is in each evil thought.
That virtues pave the way to God—
That's all his mother was.
—S. E. Kiser.

That awful grinding, stabbing pain in the back is from the kidneys. A dose of Pineules will cure it over night. Pineules is a new discovery put up in a new way. A delightful remedy and specific for all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Childish Ideas of Life.

A curious and amusing mixture of early piety and worldliness came to light in a city schoolroom one day when the teacher had asked the children to write on their pads of paper something about the profession or occupation in which they would like to engage when they became men and women. One little girl wrote briefly but effectively: "I would desire to be a lady rider at a circus if it was the Lord's will." Another little girl with equally mixed ideas wrote: "Missionary, but if not that, millinery or clerk in candy store."—Lippincott's.

Behind in Sanitation.

A doctor writes in the London Lancet that as regards sanitation and ventilation the English churches retain the custom of the middle ages.

J. C. James, Jr., Justice of the Peace. Notary Public

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on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest. Inquire
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KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's
New Discovery
FOR CONSUMPTION
COUGHS and
COLD 50c & \$1.00
Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all
THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES,
or MONEY BACK.

I DON'T KEEP FURNITURE

I sell it. Why? Because I give
you better goods for less money.
And I will have a few bargains in
Suits left from the Hegenant
stock at 25 cents on the dollar.

L. B. GRICE, ANTIOCH, ILL.

Ayer's

Take cold easily? Throat
tender? Lungs weak? Any
relatives have consumption?
Then a cough means a great

Cherry Pectoral

deal to you. Follow your
doctor's advice and take
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It
heals, strengthens, prevents.

"For 40 years I have depended on Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral for coughs and colds. I
know it greatly strengthens weak lungs."
—Mrs. P. A. Robinson, Saline, Mich.
See the glass.
All druggists.

for
Weak Lungs

Ayer's Pills increase the activity of
the liver, and thus aid recovery.

HER MONEY ALWAYS NEW.

German Woman Used Hot Iron With
Good Effect.

One of the tellers of a prominent
savings bank was discussing some
peculiarities of his business. "We
get money over the counter in every
imaginable condition," he remarked.
"Most of the time notes are handed
to us in a dirty, crumpled state that
makes difficult handling, but there is
one depositor who always brings bills
in an immaculate condition. This is
an old German woman. The bank
notes she hands in are as crisp as if
they had just left the treasury. It
used to puzzle me to account for the
crispness of the old notes she brought
along—notes that by appearance had
been in use long enough to make
them as limp as rags. So one day I
remarked about it, and found, to my
surprise, that the old lady carefully
ironed all her bank notes. She ex-
plained that she liked to have new
money, and pressing with a hot iron
made all the old bills like new. I
thought her idea somewhat foolish at
first, but later it occurred to me
that it would be a good thing if people
everywhere ironed their bank notes.
It would kill any germs."—Philadelphia
Record.

You cannot cure piles by external ap-
plication. Any remedy to be effective
must be applied inside, right at the seat
of the trouble. Manzan is put up in a
collapsible tube, with a nozzle, so that it
reaches inside and applies the remedy
where it is most needed. Manzan strength-
ens the blood vessels and nerves so that
piles are impossible. Manzan relieves the
pain almost instantly, heals, soothes, cools
and cures. Sold by Swan's drug store.

How Webster Got Even.

Daniel Webster wrote after continued
provocation to the editor of a
newspaper which had referred to his
private affairs and especially to his
not paying his debts. He said: "It
is true that I have not always paid
my debts punctually, and that I owe
money. The cause of this is that I
have not pressed those who owe me,
for payment. As an instance of this
I enclose your father's note, made to
me thirty years ago, for money lent
him to educate his boys."—Rehoboth
Sunday Herald.

A new theory that is proving successful
in the cure of Coughs, Lung and Bronchial
affections is offered in Bee's Laxative
Honey and Tar. This remedy cuts the
mucus, heals the membranous lining of
the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes;
wards off Pneumonia and strengthens the
system generally. Croup and Whooping
Cough disappear before its use as snow be-
fore the sunshine of Spring. It's pleasant.
Sold by Swan's drug store.

Ready for Train's Jump.

An esteemed contemporary, the
Eastern Utah Advocate, says in its
news columns of a recent issue: "A
newly married couple from Emery
county took their first ride on a rail-
road train during their wedding trip
last week. He was explaining things
with a knowing air, when presently
he saw a cattle guard, which from his
point of view was mistaken for a
fence across the track. Leaning back
in his seat he excitedly exclaimed:
'Hold tight, Sal; she's going to
jump!'"

BEE'S Laxative HONEY AND TAR

An improvement over all
Cough, Lung and Bronchial
Remedies. Cures Coughs,
Strengthens the Lungs and
Gently Moves the Bowels.
Pleasant to the taste and
good alike for Young and Old.

PREPARED BY
Pineau Medicine Co., Chicago, U. S. A.
Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

A CONSTITUTIONAL LAWYER ON THE AMENDMENT

Former Judge Thomas A. Moran,
known far beyond the boundaries of
the state for his legal attainments,
says he has advocated such a scheme
of government as is contemplated in
the proposed new charter for which
the pending constitutional amendment
is required for nearly a generation.
Twenty-five years ago he introduced
a resolution in a local convention,
providing for the consolidation of the tax-
ing bodies and a different system of
minor courts. The need for such
changes has been constantly growing
until the whole community has at last
become aroused. Mr. Moran spoke on
the subject Wednesday night before
the Credit Men's Association, and in
referring to the difficulty of getting a
majority of the votes cast at the
November election for the enacting
constitutional amendment he said: "It
is not a mountain of antagonism that
we have to overcome, it is the neces-
sity of starting a current in the dead
sea of indifference."

CANDIDATES FAVOR AMEND- MENT

State Senator Lawrence B. Stringer,
Democratic candidate for governor, is
the son of a Baptist minister. Charles
S. Deneen, state's attorney in Chicago,
and Republican candidate for govern-
or, is the son of a professor in a small
Illinois college. Both are natives of
the state and know conditions, political
and industrial, in all parts of the com-
monwealth. Although Mr. Stringer
lives in Lincoln he talks about munici-
pal affairs in Chicago with pretty near
the same fluency as Mr. Deneen, a res-
ident of that city, does. This is ac-
counted for by the fact that he lived
in Chicago five years, and studied law
there. Both are advocating the adop-
tion of the constitutional amendment to
be voted on in November, which is
hoped will provide Chicago with a
much-needed charter. Senator Stringer
agrees with Judge Sherman that it
is not only a real necessity for Chicago,
but that it is good policy for all
the state to vote for the amendment,
as it will save the legislature in the
future a great deal of work; also that
much of the clashing between repre-
sentatives from the city and those
from other parts of the state in the
legislature in the future will be
avoided if Chicago is given broader
powers to manage her own local con-
cerns. This is the object of the
amendment.

A TALE OF ONE CITY

The Illinois Metropolis—Her Troubles,
Hopes and Governmental Nec-
essities.

Chicago has nearly twice as many
miles of streets as any other city in
the Union. That is because it is built
on a level prairie with no hindrance to
its extending out almost limitlessly in
three directions. But this has not
been a blessing in all respects as will
be seen by the following figures. Great-
er New York has 2,627 miles of streets,
Philadelphia 1,540 miles, St. Louis
878 miles, Chicago 4,103 miles. Dis-
paraging comparisons appear, how-
ever, in the miles of unpaved streets
these leading cities. New York
has only 701 miles of streets that lack
paving, Philadelphia 413, St. Louis
432, while Chicago has 2,816 miles of
unpaved streets. Most of these un-
paved streets are also without proper
lighting and with no policing. The
trouble is that Chicago has spread out
over so much territory that it is a
much more expensive city to main-
tain properly than others that are
more compactly built. Another trouble
lies in Chicago being deprived of the
power, by the restrictions of the state
constitution, of using her credit to
make permanent improvements. Such
permanent improvements of absolute
necessity have been made out of the
current tax levy and other funds that
should have been devoted to operation
and maintenance. The bonded debt
of the city has not been increased for
twenty-five years. Bad streets and
sad lack of police protection have been
the inevitable consequence.

Now, what Chicago is trying to do
is to get rid of the constitutional re-
strictions so that she can extend her
debt limit to a reasonable extent and
place the expense of permanent better-
ment partly on succeeding generations.
To do this it is necessary to get an
amendment to the constitution. It
has been a very difficult thing. Hav-
ing failed in three or four attempts,
prominent organizations of that city
induced the last legislature to submit
such an amendment to the people. It
will be voted on in November. Being
a constitutional measure, it must have
a majority of all the votes of the whole
state, hence it is that voters in the
southern counties have a say about
local affairs in Chicago. That may be
right, but it is hoped that they will
vote affirmatively. Should this amend-
ment be adopted Chicago will go to
the next legislature with the draft of
a new charter and ask its adoption
by that body. Then under the terms
of the amendment such charter will
have to be voted on by the people
of Chicago. When all this is ac-
complished Chicago will be able to
pave more streets, light more alleys,
and employ more policemen. That
means less robbery and house-breaking
and murder. It means cleaner streets
and a better city in every way. It
will not necessarily mean higher taxes
for the residents of the city, and the
amendment, if adopted, can not pos-
sibly affect any other part of the
state. Chicago is asking every voter
in Illinois to help her out of her trouble
by marking his special ballot for the
amendment. There is no apparent
reason why the voters should not re-
spond.

ONLY 5 CENTS EXTRA For THE ANTIOCH NEWS And WEEKLY INTER OCEAN —OF CHICAGO— THE LEADING NEWS, FARM AND HOME PAPER OF THE WEST

Improved and strengthened by the addition of many new features:
—Enlarged farm department—forestry and floriculture—care of the horse
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ideas—practical cookery—latest styles for all ages—best fiction—full
crop and market reports.

The Inter Ocean is the only Western paper receiving, in addition to
the Associated Press reports, the entire telegraph service of the Central
News; and special cable of the New York World, besides daily reports
from over two thousand special correspondents.

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THE ANTIOCH NEWS \$1.00
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BOTH FOR ONE YEAR \$1.05
THIS OFFER OPEN ONLY A FEW WEEKS

TELLS WHY INDIANS PAINT.

Apache Relates Legend Which Ac-
counts for His People's Custom.

"Once an old Apache Indian, when
asked the question why his people
painted their faces, told this little le-
gend:

"Long ago, when men were weak
and animals were big and strong, a
chief of the red men who lived in
these mountains went out to get a
deer, for his people were hungry.

"After walking all day he saw a
deer and shot at it, but the arrow
was turned aside and wounded a
mountain lion, which was also after
the deer. When the lion felt the sting
of the arrow he jumped up and bound-
ed after the man, who ran for his life.

"He was almost exhausted and,
when he felt his strength giving way,
he fell to the ground, calling on the
big bear, who, you know, is the grand-
father of men, to save him.

"The big bear heard the call and
saw that to save the man he had to
act quickly, so he scratched his foot
and sprinkled his blood over the man.

"Now, you must know that no ani-
mal will eat of the bear or taste of
his blood. So when the lion reached
the man he smelled the blood and
turned away, but as he did so his foot
scrapped the face of the man, leaving
the marks of his claws on the blood-
stained face.

"When the man found that he was
uninjured he was so thankful that he
left the blood dry on his face and
never washed it at all, but left it until
it peeled off.

"Where the claws of the lion
scrapped it off there were marks that
turned brown in the sun, and where
the blood stayed on it was lighter.
Now all men paint their faces that
way with blood and scrape it off in
streaks when they hunt or go to war."

How to Gain Riches.

Otto Wicke, a prominent New York
politician, whose check is worth \$125,
000, at one time lived on five cents a
day and slept in the city hall park.

Electric Traction in Argentina.
The introduction of electric trac-
tion in the Tranvia Rural, city of
Buenos Ayres, is contemplated.

BILIOUSNESS AND CONSTIPATION CURED BY THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

Because the liver is
neglected people suffer
with constipation, biliousness,
headaches and fevers. Colds attack
the lungs and contagious diseases
take hold of the system. It is safe
to say that if the liver were always
kept in proper working order,
illness would be almost unknown.
Thedford's Black-Draught is so
successful in curing such sickness
because it is without a rival as a
liver regulator. This great family
medicine is not a strong and
drastic drug, but a mild and
healthful laxative that cures con-
stipation and may be taken by a
mere child without possible harm.

The healthful action on the liver
cures biliousness. It has an in-
vigorating effect on the kidneys.
Because the liver and kidneys do
not work regularly, the poisonous
acids along with the waste from
the bowels get back into the blood
and virulent contagion results.

Timely treatment with Thed-
ford's Black-Draught removes the
dangers which lurk in constipation,
liver and kidney troubles, and will
positively forestall the invasions of
Bright's disease, for which dis-
ease in advanced stages there is
no cure. Ask your dealer for a
25c package of Thedford's Black-
Draught.

EMPHATIC, BUT NOT PROFANE.

Strong Expressions That Can Be Used
Without Blasphemy.

In the United States it is common
to say that you "don't give a tinker's
dam" for something or other. Our
English cousins, in similar cir-
cumstances, say "a twopenny dam." Each
of these apparent oaths is harmless,
and may be used in polite society
without a qualm.

Rear Admiral Casey, noticing a look
of surprise on the face of a friend
when he said "tinker's dam," ob-
served:

"I guess you think I'm swearing, but
I'm not. A dam is a contrivance re-
sorted to by all tinkers in their work."

The phrase "twopenny dam" was
first used by the great Duke of Well-
ington. His administration of the
British army was attacked, and he as-
tonished the House of Lords by re-
plying:

"I don't care, and the British army
don't care a twopenny dam for any
of these criticisms."

Then he explained that "a dam was
an Indian coin of the value of two-
pence."

NOT MUCH OF A REMEDY.

President Finnerty's Apt Parable Re-
garding Irish Legislation.

President Finnerty of the United
Irish League of America was talking
at the recent New York convention
about a remedy for Ireland of which
he did not approve.

"It is a senseless remedy," he said.
"It is an illogical remedy."

He smiled, then went on:

"Suppose you were a gardener, and
suppose you got a position with a man
whose front garden contained a heap
of stones and rubbish—the ruins of a
wall, or outhouse, or something of
that sort.

"And suppose your employer should
say to you:

"'James, my son, I don't like the
looks of this great heap of refuse here
in the front garden. I want you to
dig a hole and bury it.'"

"You would reply, naturally enough:
'I can dig a hole and bury it all;
but what will I do with the dirt from
the hole that will be left over?'"

"Suppose in this difficulty, your em-
ployer should consider a little while
and then say:

"'Dig the hole big enough to hold
dirt and rubbish both.'"

"You wouldn't think that much of a
remedy, would you?"

CHILDISH ABUSE OF PETS.

Good Reason for Teaching the Pre-
cepts of Kindness.

All kinds of pets love children to
such an extent that even cruel torture
may be inflicted by those children
and the animal still refuse to use
its natural means of defense, or do
more than strive to run away to es-
cape the torment. Many children, in
spite of the Bands of Mercy and Hu-
mane Societies, are thoughtless, if
not cruel; many are easily led, and
join in the fun (?) of tying tin cans
to the tails of animals, when they see
the other children engaged in this
cruel sport. Therefore, parents
should see that the precepts of kind-
ness to animals, taught universally in
school and church, should be carried
out in daily life.

Children should thoroughly un-
derstand from the first that pets placed
in their care must receive food and
drink at certain hours each day; that
the food must be properly prepared,
and that the water for drinking of
the right temperature.—Woman's
Home Companion.

Shakespeare Monument at Rome.
The Rome newspapers comment fa-
vorably on the scheme for the erec-
tion in that city of a monument to
Shakespeare.

Bacteria in Milk.
In the best milk bacteria number
10,000 to a spoonful. In a really bad
sample of milk the astonishing total
of 600 million is reached.

Love and Life.

Love comes when none may know,
Lingers a while, and flies;
We only see him go.

Mild music soft and slow,
Darkling, as daylight dies,
Love comes when none may know.

Dream we an hour or so—
To wake in sad surprise;
We only see him go.

With shaft and golden bow,
Wondrous in sleep he lies
(Love comes when none may know)

Then once we look—and lo,
Quick he's taken wing and flies:
We only see him go—

And range the world in woe,
Seeking with wistful eyes
Love comes when none may know:
We only see him go. —Boston Pilot.

Snakes in Water.

All reptiles swim. Almost all
snakes move through the water with
as much ease and rapidly as on land.
Rattlesnakes, for example, are much
given to swimming in placid water if
it is not too cold. In the Everglade
lakes of Florida they may be often
seen. It is well to know that to at-
tack from a boat a poisonous snake
in the water is a much more danger-
ous proceeding than to attack the
snake on land. The reason is that the
reptile will immediately make for the
boat, since it must have a solid base
from which to strike. It half leaps
and half climbs into the craft, and
there is a fight at uncomfortably close
quarters.—Success.

New Articles of Diet.

M. Vilmorin of Paris has discovered
a new article of diet in a plant known
as Crambe Tatarica. It is something
like a sea-kale, and is a winter veg-
etable.

Living Cheap in Japan.

For \$300 a year a man can, in Ja-
pan, pay for a house, food and two
servants.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your
water and let it stand twenty-four hours;
a sediment or sedi-
ment indicates an
unhealthy condi-
tion of the kid-
neys; if it stains
your linen it is
evidence of kid-
ney trouble; too
frequent desire to
pass it or pain in
the back is also
convincing proof that the kidneys and blad-
der are out of order.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so
often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-
Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every
wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the
back, kidney, liver, bladder and every part
of the urinary passage. It corrects inability
to hold water, and scalding pain in passing
it, or bad effects following use of liquor,
wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant
necessity of being compelled to go often
during the day, and to get up many times
during the night. The mild and the extra-
ordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon
realized. It stands the highest for its won-
derful cures of the most distressing cases.
If you need a medicine you should have the
best. Sold by druggists in 50c and \$1 sizes.
You may have a sample bottle of this
wonderful discovery
and a book that tells
more about it, both sent
absolutely free by mail.
Address Dr. Kilmer &
Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing men-
tion reading this generous offer in this paper.

Don't make any mistake, but remember
the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's
Swamp-Root, and the address, Bingham-
ton, N. Y., on every bottle.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

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